FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BRAZIL, PERU SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

PY011248 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Jun 81 p 5

[By O GLOBO special envoy Luis Martins da Silva]

[Excerpts] Lima--The Governments of Brazil and Peru yesterday signed 14 official cooperation agreements, including an agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy which will be used in 5 specific fields, including the fields of experimental and power reactors and of the fuel cycle in stages yet to be established.

The Brazilian-Peruvian nuclear agreement makes it very clear in the very first article that the cooperation will be carried out within the framework of international guidelines. The document takes into account theobjectives of the Treaty for the Proscription of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (the Tlaltelolco Treaty) and establishes that any material or equipment supplied by one of the parties to the other will only be used for peaceful purposes, and in accordance with the IAEA safeguard procedures.

The document takes into account the efforts which both nations are making to include nuclear energy at the service of the economic and social development, and the contribution which the use of nuclear energy for peaceful ends may make to the development of Latin America.

The agreement makes it clear that the two countries are convinced of the need to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to contribute for the overall and general nuclear disarmament, under strict international control. To implement this agreement, Nuclebras and the Peruvian Nuclear Energy Institute (IPEN) will sign an agreement establishing the conditions and specific norms of cooperation.

Brazil and Peru signed through their mines and energy ministers, Cesar Cals and Pablo Kucsynski, respectively, a declaration of intentions by which the two governments are committed to carry out studies envisaging joint cooperation in the energy field, including prospecting for hydrocarbons and uranium.

Brazil and Peru also signed an agreement establishing an interconnection between the highway systems of the two countries, beginning with the connection between the twons of Assis Brasil on Brazilian territory, and Inhapari on Peruvian territory. This interconnection between Brazil and Peru will allow Brazilian trucks with export products to reach Peru without having to go through Argentina and Chile, as is now the case.

The agreement takes into account that "the international interconnection on land between Brazil and Peru seeks greater physical integration between Latin American countries, and will also facilitate multilateral transport means." The agreement also indicates that the two countries will try to make joint efforts to obtain financial support from international organizations seeking the accomplishment of the interconnection project and its authorization for international traffic.

According to the document, the highway interconnection agreement between Brazil and Peru takes into account the desire of the two countries to strengthen the continental integration "which guides the relationship among the member countries of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI).

The Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation [SIDERBRAS] and the Peruvian State Iron and Steel Enterprise [SIDERPERU] signed a technical cooperation agreement in the iron and steel sectors which will include, in addition ot other fields, exchanging technical, scientific, financial and economic information; training personnel; engineering projects; managing the works; marketing and exchanging products; rendering services and joint researching of problems of common interest.

The agreement involves private Brazilian companies which will operate jointly in the (Peruvian) Chimbote iron and steel complex. The following Brazilian companies are involved in this agreement: Piratini Fine Steel Company, Brazilian Industrial Projects Company (COBRAPI), Vitoria Iron and Steel Company (DOFAVI) National Iron and Steel Company (CSN), Sao Paulo Iron and Steel Company (COSIPA), Bahia Iron and Steel Mill (USIBA), and the Minas Gerais Iron and Steel Mills, Inc. (USIMINAS).

Within the context of President Figueiredo's visit to Lima, four other complementary adjustments of already existing agreements were also signed, providing for cooperation in the following sectors: cooperation programs between Brazilian and Peruvian universities, with the objective of cultural development and scientific research in the Amazon region; creation of a science and technology subcommission within the framework of the Brazilian-Peruvian coordination commission; seeking the expansion of exchanges between the two countries in the scientific and technological sectors; broad cooperation between the Brazilian Communications Ministry and the Peruvian Transportation and Communications Ministry for the development of communications; and the promotion of studies to learn the origins of rainfall in the Amazon Basin, to find out the different systems of flow of masses of humid air in the region.

ANDEAN GROUP ATOMIC ENERGY CONFERENCE OPENS

PA010302 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The regional conference of the member nations of the Andean Group for the peaceful use of atomic energy opened today in Caracas, according to reports from the Venezuelan capital.

Delegations from Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru and Ecuador are participating.

The meeting is to discuss topics on the exchange of scientific expertise and the practical achievements of the Andean countries in the use of atomic energy.

PRESIDENT ROBERTO VIOLA INTERVIEWED BY PANAMA TV

PA300310 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Interview with Argentine President Roberto Viola by journalist Mayin Correa for "Special Edition" program; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr President, Roberto Viola, we would like to know if relations between Argentina and the United States have improved after your trip to that country, if they are better then during the Carter administration, with which I understand there were some differences. Could you tell us if there has been any change?

[Answer] The main and basic objective of my trip to the United States, before I assumed the Presidency of the Republic, was first to make personal contacts with [words indistinct] personalities of the great northern country. In my opinion, these personal contacts were the best way to get to know the aspirations and policies of each of our countries and thereby allow us to iron out the occasional differences we recently have had with the United States. Our second objective was to establish a free channel of communications, much freer than ever before, so that we can overcome situations which at some time might become annoying and could, even temporarily, cause the deterioration of the optimum level of relations we wish to have with the United States.

Without a doubt, I would say the objective was virtually fulfilled, even more so. President Reagan's administration gave me every opportunity to hold conversations in complete sincerity and frankness. We completely agreed on most of the issues we discussed. From that moment... [Viola changes thought] I should not say from that moment on, but as a result of all these talks it is evident that there is a substantial improvement, not in the [word indistinct] practical of our relations, but in the contact established between the [word indistinct]. That is why I really believe that the main objectives of my trip have been more than fulfilled. We sincerely hope to have the best possible relations with the United States, although, it is evident that these have never been bad. We have had, as I said before, only occasional difficulties. I would say that we agreed on practically all the issues we discussed.

[Question] Mr President, would you say that relations with the United States became worse when Argentina decided to supply grains to the USSR after the United States had decided on the grain embargo against the USSR?

[Answer] I would not say it really started then; it was a critical point, but the situation improved almost immediately. The number of discrepancies, or occasional problems, were basically due to problems of interpretation. In our opinion the United States was wrong in its human rights policies. My country's tradition regarding the defense of human rights and dignity does not have to envy any other country. We are fervent, very fervent defenders of human rights and dignity. We do not like this to be used for political and discriminatory purposes. It should always be applied with the same force and according to the circumstances that exist in each country.

Although the grain embargo marked a critical point in our relations with the United States, it was definitely a decisive element which gradually contributed to reversing this situation. Throughout 1980, our relations improved and by the end of the year they reached a point which we considered satisfactory. This was achieved by the two special missions the United States sent to my country during the months of February and April last year. They talked to the former government authorities, and also with me on the two occasions they were here; and with them we ironed out many, or at least, some of the problems we had [words indistinct].

[Question] The USSR is [words indistinct] for its experiments in many countries, particularly the one in Costa Rica, by infiltrating the country through diplomatic channels.

However, we see that in Argentina, the USSR in contrast with the political system [words indistinct]. Argentina has very important relations with the USSR through the hydroelectric project under construction in La Plata Basin, and commercial relations with regard to the wheat. I ask myself, why is there this exception--as I have been told and you will corroborate what I saw--why doesn't the USSR interfere in Argentina's political affairs as it does in other countries, for example in Costa Rica? How did you achieve this?

[Answer] I will not refer to other countries; I am going to refer exclusively to my country and the USSR. The USSR and my country have strong commercial relations: The USSR buys goods worth approximately $2 billion from our country; most of this is in grains but not all. We believe, as do most developed countries of the world, that commercial relations have nothing to do with ideological affinities.

Our country which is genuinely democratic and western is truly prepared to have no difficulties in preventing any type of ideological infiltration.

[Question] Mr President, you are constantly talking about the country's democratization, of Argentina's return to the democratic reorganization through parties [words indistinct] for a modern democracy. However, you recently said in an interview by an Argentine newsman that there are sectors which are aware of the fact that the process of national reorganization will lead to a representative democracy. You implied here that there are local forces opposed to your government's main political objective, which is to return to a democracy. Should we conclude from this that there are divisions or groups--I do not know of what type--opposed to your efforts to restore democracy? This is what I understand.

[Answer] It is always the same in all countries of the world. First, let me tell you that the armed forces are completely identified with the main objective of national reorganization: the return at the right time to a republican, representative and federal democracy as established by our constitution. This national reorganization is a stable process, and the instability of previous attempts has been the main defect of the last 50 years of political life in Argentina. When I say stable, I do not wish to give it any other meaning than what the word stability means.

Now, referring to what you have said, there are sectors which are always opposed to it because evidently each one can have a different kind of project. I am not going to mention them or the sectors opposed to it. But you can be absolutely sure that there are certain interested groups among the ones we have mentioned, even those which are abroad, opposed to a real democracy in Argentina.

MILITARY JUNTA APPROVES POLITICAL GUIDELINES

PY010301 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1856 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA)--The military junta today approved and submitted to the Executive Branch the guidelines that will regulate the second stage of the political opening and the preparation of the future law which will regulate political activity. It also approved the application of "severe restrictions" on the salaries of military personnel assigned to public functions.

The military junta met in the Libertador Building, army headquarters, today and at the end of the meeting released the following official communique:

"Today at 1000, the military junta met at army headquarters, Libertador General San Martin Building, with the presence of Army Commander Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, Navy Commander Adm Armando Lambruschini, and Air Force Commander Lt Gen Rubens Omar Graffigna.

Final studies were made to impose severe restrictions on salaries of military personnel on active duty or retired who are assigned to public functions in national and provincial governments, municipalities, private or public associations or societies and companies or societies with state participation whatever their juridical nature based on the idea of maximum austerity. This means that current legislation on this matter will be changed.

The junta has also submitted to the national Executive Branch the guidelines which will serve as a basis to exchange of opinions with representative sectors of current political organizations and with institutions and/or persons qualified on this matter and to prepare, at a future date, the draft law on the organization of political parties and regulations for their inspection and control.

These guidelines respond to the purpose and concepts expressed in the political bases of the armed forces for the process of national reorganization announced on 19 December 1979.

The guidelines' objective is to ensure the preparation of legislation and regulations guaranteeing the normalization of political activity in the country based on a multiparty program made up by a few, large, extensively representative political parties.

In addition, the guidelines are aimed at ensuring an effective control of party activity through an up to date and perfected justice to establish adequate control of the origin of investments and management of party financial resources in internal and electoral activities.

The meeting ended at 1300 with a luncheon attended by the commanders and President Roberto Eduardo Viola, who was especially invited.

FRANCE DELIVERS MISSILE-CARRYING PATROL BOAT

PY282234 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1645 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 22 Jun (TELAM)--According to a report released by the French Defense Ministry in Paris, France has delivered a patrol boat to Argentina in accordance with a contract signed 3 years ago. The vessel, christened Granville, is a patrol boat equipped with sea-to-sea missiles used in antisubmarine warfare.

It was reported here that this is the third of three warships sold to Argentina by France in accordance with the agreement signed by the two governments in 1978. Delivery of the vessels was suspended by Prime Minister Barre on 13 May after Francois Mitterrand's election victory.

The delivery was made because the new defense minister, Charles Hernu, as well as Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, both members of the socialist cabinet, said that France will fulfill all its international commitments on arms signed by the prior government.

BRIEFS

JANUARY-APRIL GRAIN EXPORTS--(NA)--Argentina's total grain export figures for the first months of this year were 5,369,336 tons, of which just over 75 percent (4,346,254) tons went to the Soviet Union, the National Grain Board announced yesterday. Half of the Soviet Union's purchase was for baking wheat, a quarter maize and the rest sorghum, barley and soybeans. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 29 Jun 81 p 9 PY]

MOROCCAN AMBASSADOR--(NA)--The Argentine Government has expressed its approval of the appointment of Mohamed Boucetta Bouas as Moroccan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Argentina. The embassy here has been vacant for the past 2 years. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires HERALD in English 29 Jun 81 p 9 PY]

GARCIA MEZA ON SUCCESSION; DETAILS ON COUP ATTEMPT

PY301203 Paris AFP in Spanish 2233 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 29 Jun (AFP)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza stated here today that on 17 July the commanders of the armed forces will decide whether he will be ratified in his post or if a successor will be designated.

Garcia Meza stated that he is not sitting in the presidential chair in response to personal ambitions, but that at all times he is responsive to the will of the armed forces and of the junta of commanders. According to analysts, his words seem to be aimed at showing that he has never tried to impose his will on the armed forces.

On this particular point, he stressed the fact that he headed a revolution against extremism which, he said, is not in keeping with our history or the traditions of our people.

He also noted that several months ago he ordered the preparation of a new constitution which would serve as basis for the establishment of a new democratic process in accordance with the national characteristics.

Regarding the political situation, military sources indicated that they are investigating the contacts carried out in Panama by former chief of the army staff, Gen Lucio Anez Rivera, who was in that country 2 days before the subversive coup which tried to overthrow General Garcia Meza.

It has been said that Anez had held meetings with U.S. military officers assigned to the Canal Zone. It was also noted that Jaime Paz Zamora, head of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), is currently living in Panama.

PRESIDENT SWEARS IN NEW INTERIOR MINISTER

PY010005 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2347 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpts] La Paz, 30 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza today swore in the new interior minister, Col Jorge Salazar Crespo, who will thus replace Gen Celso Torrelio Villa.

The new interior minister had been up to now secretary general of the Presidency.

GOVERNMENT REGRETS ATTACK ON IRAQI NUCLEAR PLANT

PY301458 Paris AFP in Spanish 1548 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] La Paz, 28 Jun (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry conveyed here today its concern and regret over the Israeli unilateral decision of attacking and destroying the Iraqi nuclear plant at Tammuz.

In a statement, the Foreign Ministry states that the UN Charter must be respected and emphasizes the Bolivian pacifist position on the international scene.

Finally, it states that Bolivia maintains cordial relations with both Israel, Iraq and the Arab world.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RECENT COUP, TIES WITH U.S.

PY301957 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Report on statement by Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya at Radio Illimani studio on 30 June--passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has deplored the subversive revolt that occurred early on Saturday morning and which was carried out by a military group. It also indicated that events of this nature help to contribute toward the creation of an unfavorable image of the country within the international context, and they do not help when a question of normalizing relations with other countries exists.

"The Foreign Ministry deeply deplores these events which do not favor the country's international image, because we are thus demonstrating an image of instability. This lack of stability does not contribute toward normalizing and strengthening relations."

That is the negative side. But as happens in all human social events, there is a positive side. In this case it is the fact that the Government of National Reconstruction has again been consolidated."

Notwithstanding the frustrated attempts at wanting to blacken the country's image, the Foreign Ministry is making every effort to project a positive image throughout the world, Rolon Anaya said.

"The Foreign Ministry is going to make every effort to project an acceptable and positive image throughout the world. Our thesis points to the fact that the lack of stability in the world also influences the internal lack of stability. This can prevent us from observing factors of an internal nature that are disturbing the country with their [word indistinct]."

The foreign minister also made the warning that any future attempts to destabilize the government of the armed forces will also affect the institutional outlet that has been proposed by the president of the Government of National Reconstruction.

"The institutional outlet that has been proposed has been constantly interrupted. If we make a study of the situation over the past few months, this has been the fifth attempt at stopping the institutional process that the country wants to implement with the armed forces Government of National Reconstruction."

Referring to the normalization of relations with the United States and especially the reactivation of bilateral agreements between the two countries, the foreign minister explained:

"Several of them are being processed. Regarding this problem, all the statements that have been formulated by the Foreign Ministry have been frequently interpreted incorrectly. Therefore, I wish to tell you officially that until I receive faithful information from Washington, the Foreign Ministry will not formulate any more declarations on this subject.

Two or three weeks ago the Foreign Ministry stated that these negotiations, talks, were in a status quo stage (?that is hard to understand). Any variation must now come from Washington and during the course of the day we will receive a report."

Regarding the negotiations being carried out with the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry to achieve normalizing relations with that country, the foreign minister said:

"Negotiations are underway. We have not yet received any information. The absence of President Herrera, which everyone is aware of and the absence of Foreign Minister Zambrano have postponed the talks that were opened with the charge d'affaires."

INTERVIEW WITH CHIEF OF MILITARY HOUSEHOLD

PY300334 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Col Faustino Rica Toro chief of the military household of the Bolivian Presidency, interviewed by telephone; date not specified--recorded]

[Text] The Bolivian president is meeting with high-ranking military officers in order to strengthen his position. The government of General Garcia Meza has no term. These remarks were made to El Espectador in an exclusive interview by Col Faustino Rico Toro, chief of the military household of the Bolivian Presidency. Colonel Rico Toro said that the armed forces of his country are united. The Bolivian officer said:

As you know, in our country a process moves very fast. Just as a day ago we had a situation of conflict, the country is now enjoying complete tranquility, there are no problems in the national territory.

[Question] You said that President Garcia Meza is now meeting with high-ranking officers. Since the crisis which emerged a few hours ago has been solved, do you feel that the date of 6 August will be changed, or is President Garcia Meza going to continue as president?

[Answer] You see, the process of national reconstruction is very long and has many stages. The president made the announcement on the occasion of another crisis that has been overcome. Therefore, another date or the president's stepping down is not important. The important thing is to consolidate the system now, and this is the reason for the meetings and the adjustments he is making. Other things are secondary problems. I believe in important things and not in minor problems such as fixing a date or selecting a person. This is a process of depersonalization because the objectives have priority.

[Question] Excuse me for insisting, but in the last few days--that is, this month--this is the second coup attempt in Bolivia. What do you believe is the reason for this? Is it lack of unity in the armed forces?

[Answer] It is not a lack of unity. I believe it is the lack of interpretation of the process--a process of change which, as you know, requires a great deal of understanding from everyone. A profound study of this process aimed at changing Bolivia should be made. This is why it is called the process of national reconstruction, a process which has not had a very great economic or political crisis. Undoubtedly, this process wants to give Bolivia a new outlook, a new philosophical content and a new sense of nationalism. We have run into obstacles with a great deal of misunderstanding and hopefully this will be the last obstacle. There could be others but because of the spiritual strength of this process, we are gradually overcoming the obstacles.

[Question] Some of the leaders of the uprising are already in Argentina. Are there any others who have been arrested in your country?

[Answer] The military penal code and the armed forces law have regulations to sanction those who carry out movements of this nature. The four officers who headed the uprising and who are in Argentina have been put through a quick process. There are only a few otherwise involved. As you know, the troop movement involved only a third of a regiment, but the lower-ranking officers who obeyed order will also be sanctioned in accordance with the regulations I have mentioned.

PLANNING MINISTER TO SEEK CREDITS IN MOSCOW

PY301143 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Jun 81 p 29

[Excerpt] Planning Minister Delfim Net. will travel to the Soviet Union on 13 July to negotiate with the Soviet Government on financing which may be as high as $2 billion, mainly to cover the cost for installation of the COALBRA (Coke and Wood Alcohol, Inc) plant and purchase of hydroelectric equipment. The information was provided by a reliable government source.

The wood alcohol project, which will be implemented this year, will receive $400 million plus technology transfer and technical assistance from the Soviets. Minister Neto will also negotiate the purchase of turbines for ELETROBRAS [Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc].

GOVERNMENT NORMALIZES RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

PY010358 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Ambassador Vasco Mariz will return to Tel Aviv tomorrow and thus Israeli-Brazilian relations will be normalized after a period of strain. The strain was a result of reports that the Israeli secret service had participated in denouncing Brazil's alleged exportation of uranium to Iraq, according to newspaper reports. The information was given by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro in Rio de Janeiro yesterday.

RADICAL GROUPS BLAMED FOR RIO CENTRO BOMBINGS

PY302113 Paris AFP in Spanish 2033 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 30 Jun (AFP)--It was officially reported here today that the bomb attack that killed a sergeant and seriously wounded a Brazilian Army officer on 30 April 1981 in Rio de Janeiro was perpetrated by radical groups interested in interrupting the process of political opening taking place in Brazil.

The information was released by Col Job Lorena d'Santana who carried out the investigations of the attack perpetrated near the Rio Centro where leftist groups were holding an art festival. He added that the two officers were victims of the explosion of a bomb placed inside their automobile by members of these radical groups who have not been identified.

Note on Investigation Results

PY010147 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] First Army Commander Gen Marcondes Filho yesterday distributed a note on the investigations into the Rio Centro incidents which occurred on 30 April.

The following is the full text of that note:

[Begin Marcondes Filho recording] On this date, I am authorized to make public the results of the investigations into the incidents of Rio Centro on 30 April. The investigations demanded exhaustive work, including hearings, study of more than 200 pictures and preparation of documents of the military-police inquest which was completed within the legally allowed time, 29 June 1981. The investigations were initiated in compliance with legal provisions to that effect and they were carried out in accordance with procedures of the military code.

The results of the inquest approved by the authority in charge were accepted by the commander of the first army, and they will be submitted to military court. I take this opportunity to explain that in the future these results can be supplemented with new evidence which might be gathered as investigations continue. [end recording]

Col Job Lorena d'Santana, who was in charge of the inquest, talked about the results:

[Begin Lorena d'Santana recording] [Passage indistinct] those interested in indicting the agents of security. Everything indicates that the agents were the victims of a plot consisting of artfully placing [bombs] in the captain's car. This resulted in the Rio Centro incident on the night of 30 April as discovered by the military investigation, although, despite all the efforts made, the authors could not be determined. [end recording].

Deputies' Reactions

PY010230 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Before the report on the Rio Centro investigations was read, Deputy Modesto da Silveira said that he knew where the terrorist attacks had come from, adding that the palace maneuvers would never allow any in-depth evaluation of the conclusions arrived at by the military-police inquest. He contended that the terrorists who are acting today are the same who tortured yesterday and are now back in action as soon as the nation's president began to talk about political liberalization.

In the wake of the protest of opposition deputies who walked out of the session, Deputy Carlos Alberto, representing the leadership of the Social Democratic Party [PDS], proceeded to read the report with the conclusions of the military-police inquest on the Rio Centro incidents, a report which does not point out culprits but raises suspicions that radical leftist groups could be interested in causing such incidents as a ploy to demoralize the security agencies.

Acting as leader of the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party, Deputy Audalio Dantas said that this was not the report the opposition parties expected, because it is nothing but a report intended to defend the military personnel involved in the incidents.

Speaking for the Brazilian Labor Party, Deputy Alceu Collares said that his party is astonished at the conclusions of the report and promised to call to session the national directorate to examine the question.

PSD Deputy Gioia Junior of Sao Paulo criticized the opposition walkout, affirming that the word bombs hurled by the opposition are more dangerous than the Rio Centro bombs because they are a disservice to the struggle for the country's redemocratization in which, he said, the nation's president is engaged.

PRESIDENT TO UNDERGO TREATMENT FOR AILMENTS

PY010349 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Jun 81 p 3

[Excerpts] President Joao Figueiredo returned from Lima last Saturday with a case of neuritis on his left leg. He will submit to treatment in the next few days.

In addition to that ailment, President Figueiredo has a problem with his eyes. He will be away from Brasilia from 22 through 26 July for surgery on his eyelids to correct a disfunction of the tear glands which causes permanent eye irritation.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE CENTER TO BE REORGANIZED

PY271840 Paris AFP in Spanish 2220 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 26 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that the controversial National Intelligence Center (CNI), the main security service of the Chilean Government, is about to be reorganized and thus to obtain the confidence of the public, which has been minimal since it was created 4 years ago.

According to an interview published in the newspaper ULTIMAS NOTICIAS, Gen Humberto Gordon, the CNI's director, stated that he believes that this organization should have a new style and even a new name.

The military officer was asked about the arrest of the five CNI officials who stole $1.2 million from a state bank and then murdered the two employees charged with the custody of the money, an incident that occurred in Calama, 1,500 km north of Santiago.

The group includes two chiefs and one deputy chief of the secret organization, which succeeded the National Intelligence Directorate (DINA) in 1977. DINA was strongly criticized here for the methods it used to combat the political enemies of the military regime that was installed in 1973. The theft and double murder in Calama recall similar charges that were made against the CNI, especially by the Catholic Church, which was always against DINA.

Gordon indicated the action of a few men who went off the rails cannot be used against all members of the CNI and he criticized the press for the coverage that it gave the incident. He stressed that in all organizations there are people who abuse their office, "but I am not in this post to be told that I am a torturer and murderer, because those are things that I cannot conceive. We do not use torture here and since I took over the post I have tried to correct the deficiencies."

EXTREMISTS CLAIM ATTACK ON BANK, POLICE STATIONS

PY302132 Santiago Chile TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 23 Jun 81 p 23

[Text] The Ambrosio Badilla and Juan Antonio Trujillo commandos of the Popular Resistance Militia last night claimed the attacks on the state bank--Manquehue branch office--and two police stations.

The communique left in a telephone booth on Monsenor Edwards and Nosedal Streets, reads as follows: "At approximately 0930 today, Monday, 22 June, the Ambrosio Badilla and Juan Antonio Trujillo commandos of the Popular Resistance Militia decided to seize the money of the Los Condes State Bank and to simultaneously attack with bazookas and rifles the carabineros and investigations police stations in the same district."

"The money accrued in the state bank belongs to the people of Chile. We want to inform you that all the expropriated money will be used to finance the activities of the popular resistance."

In a later passage the extremists indicated that they will continue with "antirepressive" actions. The communique also includes a biography of the former members of the Movement for the Revolutionary Left [MIR], whose names are now used by the terrorist groups. It says that Badilla had been an employee of the state bank branch office and that he had made an "outstanding contribution" in the organization of the revolutionary peasant movement.

Trujillo, however, died in April this year in a clash with carabineros in the San Miguel district.

PRESIDENT URGES CALM IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

PA281430 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1656 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Speech by Colombian President Turbay Ayala at opening of housing project in Antioquia--live]

[Excerpt] I have spoken in Antioquia many times to define national attitudes. Today I shall speak about certain international circumstances which must be defined without sensationalism. I do not believe international policy should be handled on the basis of one's reaction to newspaper headlines. The first thing any country must do, be it Colombia or any country with which we have relations, is to determine the truth in international news reports or what a dispatch says.

Today, a report attributed to the energy and petroleum minister--a report that has not been validated and which may not have any veracity--has created a situation with the sister Republic of Venezuela. I would say that it must first be determined if the minister really said what the dispatch attributed to him and second, we must try to maintain the climate of cordiality which this government has always striven to maintain in our relations with the sister Republic of Venezuela.

I am not in favor of verbal confrontations. I do not believe in dealing with matters of such importance and interest to the future of our peoples on the basis of first impressions. On the contrary, whenever a real or apparent problem emerges, I strive to solve it with cordiality and diplomacy. This is why I hereby invite my colleague President Herrera and all the Venezuelan people and government to accept the invitation I am making to all Colombians, not to handle international politics with emotional reactions to headlines. Let us make this a firm reality.

We maintain the best relations with President Herrera, and whenever he wants to know Colombia's official attitude he can easily learn it by merely asking those responsible for Colombia's administration. I will supply him with complete information on the official position. However, I have not recognized any correspondent as authorized spokesman for the Colombian Government. Whatever the government thinks on international matters shall be revealed by the president and the Foreign Ministry, who are the architects of our foreign policy.

This is why I am confident that this small tempest we now see will blow over shortly and that the mutual confidence we have created with our magnificent relations between the various Colombian and Venezuelan presidents will return strengthened.

I do not believe that this is the time to make national or electoral politics using international pretexts. Colombia has always maintained a cool head in foreign policy. It has always acted calmly and with true greatness. I must thank my countrymen of all parties, even those in the extreme opposition, who have never tried to wave banners of hatred to improve their national status. On the contrary we have always divided international and national politics. International policy unites the whole nation.

REVISION OF CARTAGENA ACCORD DECISION PROPOSED

PY271324 Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Lima, 23 Jun (AFP)--Diplomatic circles of the Cartagena Agreement (Andean Pact) countries are not hiding their surprise regarding the announcement Prime Minister and Finance Minister Manuel Ullo made yesterday regarding the draft law on the treatment to be given to foreign capital, which presumably does not take into account and actually violates the commitment made by those who signed the pact. It also violates the Peruvian constitution.

Ulloa said that new rules of the game are going to be defined and that the World Bank will be an arbitrator if the new rules become a controversy.

The rules for foreign capital provoked Chile into leaving the Cartagena Agreement because, through Decision 24, they limit the repatriation of profits and regulate brands, patents, licences, royalties and the transformation of foreign firms into national firms, etc.

Although the rules state that each member country can authorize the repatriation of profits that suprass 20 percent with prior notification to the other members of the accord, the diplomats are asking what the minister meant when he proposed that Decision 24 be revised without signing an international agreement, because the revision cannot be made through a national resolution.

Moreover, the arbitration that he has proposed, it is stressed, violates Article 51 of Decision 24, which categorically states: "In no instrument regarding investment and the transfer of technology will clauses be admitted that take possible conflicts or controversies out of the national jurisdiction and competence of the receiving country."

These same circles note that the Peruvian constitution indicates that treaties prevail over the law if the two are in conflict and it rejects international arbitrations or diplomatic demands in any contract that the state signs with foreigners.

Regarding the latter, Peru is very jealous as a consequence of an oil contract signed with Japan a few years ago. The contract stipulates that any controversy will be resolved by a British decision.

The new rules of the game that Peru is proposing for dealing with foreign capital--such as are known--are the following: an increase in the percentage of profits that can be repatriated, a reduction of the taxes on those profits, and a reduction of the deduction rate on royalties.

The reduction of the tax on profits was one of the main causes that made Chile withdraw from the Andean Pact.

ILV, CIA OPERATIONS REPORTED TO BE LINKED

PA300218 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 29 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Adan Urena: "CIA Operations Discovered in Panama"]

[Text] Members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics [ILV] with probable connections with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) managed to meet with King Teribe to adversely influence him concerning the actions of the national government toward the indigenous communities.

Moved by a report last Saturday by our colleague Rafael Ayala in his column "Reflections" in which he anticipated the imminent disruption of a system that has been operating illegally in our country, we obtained some data that could be interpreted as a warning of foreign intervention which poses a threat to the feelings and traditions of our Indians.

Investigations carried out by this reporter established that in an area of Las Cumbres a radio communications operations center has been detected which, in addition to its normal equipment, uses a computer and telephone switchboard which, it is deduced, were used to contact different parts of the country.

Another point of concern was to learn that members of the ILV and the "Union of Indian Tribes," approached King Teribe, Lazaro Santana, who was staying at a hotel in the region, to influence him into adopting a negative attitude in talks with our government.

The possible connections between the ILV and the CIA is nothing new if one considers that they have been accused in other countries of sowing intrigue against the nationalist structures and ethnical groups of the Latin American countries.

Here in Panama their broadcasting frequency and the contract which they had with the Education Ministry have been revoked at the request of the Indians themselves. It is expected that at any moment the Government and Justice Ministry will order an investigation and demand the expulsion of these agents of discord.

SPANISH SOCIALIST LEADER GONZALEZ MEETS TORRIJOS

PA281445 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Felipe Gonzalez, secretary general of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, visited General Torrijos at Farallon, ACAN-EFE reports. The news item says the Spanish politician visited several Panama towns on his second visit in less than a week.

According to EFE, Felipe Gonzalez first arrived at Panama fron Spain on his way to Managua, where he presided over a meeting of the committee created by the Socialist International for the defense of the revolution in Nicaragua. The Spanish socialist leader, accompanied by former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, went to Managua and returned yesterday in General Torrijos' airplane. Gonzalez plans to fly to Mexico tomorrow and then to Peru, although the latter visit has not been confirmed.

BRIEFS

PANAMENIST PARTY REGISTRATION--A leader of the Panamenist Party, Gaspar "Toti" Suarez, has told CRITICA that the party had registered 20,000 members as of 3 June. Suarez added that the registration only covers the city of Panama, San Miguelito, Chepo and La Chorrera, and that the party has plans to organize its members in Chiriqui, Veraguas, Herrera and Los Santos Provinces. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 4 Jun 81 p 4 PA]

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT DUARTE DENOUNCES RIGHTIST COUP PLOTS

PA280219 Paris AFP in Spanish 1901 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Jun (AFT)--When asked about persistent rumors of an eventual coup d'etat, President Napoleon Duarte told AFP today that the Salvadoran right has launched a "final offensive" to destabilize the government and provoke the fall of the revolutionary junta.

Duarte said that he is certain that "this final offensive by the right will fail just as the leftist offensive failed last January."

He said that a number of articles published in the country's newspapers in the last few days are part of this offensive. He added that, nevertheless, this "has not rallied any support among the popular sectors or within the armed forces."

Duarte did not give details on the manner of the development of what he called "final offensive of the right."

Business circles, however, have launched a highly critical campaign against the economic and political methods used by the junta.

Regarding the attempted coup d'etat in Bolivia this morning, Duarte said that Bolivia has military sectors which have not understood that dictatorships of that type "are no longer the solution."

He added that "there are politicians who have not understood that they must find positions [words indistinct] democratic solution, which has produced an impasse in Bolivia, resulting in a number of problems."

The Salvadoran president said that the solution would have to be "a democracy in which everyone has the right to participate and where there are no extreme positions, which would permit a concurrence among the people, creating a climate of political security."

The coups d'etat in Bolivia are the "product of the internal struggle in the armed forces, which are influenced by the external political sectors," said Duarte.

Finally, Duarte said that "the rightist sectors are the ones which most often resort to those schemes."

FDR PRESIDENT UNGO ON POLITICAL SITUATION

PA301437 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Here are some statements made by Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], to newsmen in Mexico City regarding the political situation of the Salvadoran people.

Guillermo Ungo, FDR president, noted that the fear of some Latin American countries to express their disagreement with the Reagan administration regarding the Salvadoran issue is one of the factors holding back a political solution.

In statements to foreign newsmen in Mexico, Dr Ungo reported on a recent meeting of countries of the area and specifically mentioned the Venezuelan Government as the one that hindered advance toward a solution by its support of the Washington formula that seeks a military rather than a political solution.

The FDR president returned from a recent visit to Caracas where he met with the interior minister of Luis Herrera Campins' administration, Venezuelan Ambassador to the OAS Hilarion Cardoze, and officials of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry.

Dr Ungo noted that despite the support of official sectors of Venezuela for the U.S. position, there is an increasing awareness of the need to search for a political solution. He added that furthermore these same sectors are noticing great difficulties in the development of the plan for a solution in El Salvador proposed by the United States and the Christian Democratic-military junta. Nevertheless, he said, they still do not dare (?ratify) Washington's position officially and they cling to the hope that the military aspect as an instrument will help them to get into a better position. He said he noticed this latter position in the interior minister, who told him that the recent report presented by the CIA regarding the Salvadoran military situation was a report of a certain failure on the part of the official army in that Central American country.

Also, the FDR president said he recognized the importance of the position assumed by the United States. He also recognized that France and Mexico could play a major role. He said that France alone could not reduce the U.S. position, but being a country with a power of veto, it could play a role of proponent and promotion of the political commission.

The FDR president recognized the importance and threat posed to Latin America by the rapprochement of the Christian Democratic-military junta with the military dictatorships of Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile. Invited to specify the support of these dictatorships, he recalled the $15 million loan granted by Argentina to the Salvadoran Government and he revealed that a Venezuelan official, whose name he withheld, had informed him that that loan was part of a plan to give support to the Salvadoran junta to the tune of $100 million.

Regarding the unfreezing of the sale of military equipment to Guatemala by the U.S. administration, he termed it as a [word indistinct] of the conflict sought by the United States through the strengthening of the military sectors.

FDR'S SAMAYOA, IN FRG, COMMENTS ON U.S. AID

PA271404 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1446 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--The opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of El Salvador, estimated today that the United States will soon increase its aid to the civilian-military junta ruling the country.

After speaking with FRG politicians, Salvador Samayoa, former education minsiter and a high-ranking member of the FDR diplomatic committee, told newsmen that weapons supplied to the junta by the United States were of little use unless there was a corresponding increase in the number of troops.

A special unit armed and led by U.S. advisers was defeated in two important operations. It was a "complete failure" and the present level of U.S. aid cannot do anything for the junta, Samayoa said.

"This is why we think that the U.S. Government will have to make a decision in the coming weeks about a greater participation in El Salvador."

Any new help will have to be of a different kind, since the Salvadoran Army cannot absorb any more advisers in the near future. The 63 U.S. advisers already represent more than 1/10 of the 600 army officers, he added.

In a statement made public following his talks with Samayoa, Heiner Geissler, EEC secretary to San Salvador, but said that perhaps its members will not be able to make the proper contacts. [sentence as received]

Samayoa will leave for France tomorrow on a tour that has so far included the Netherlands and Belgium.

He said that his talks with the German Christian Democratic Union (CDU) had been "frank and positive" although he said that he did not see in the near future any possibility for a change in the party's attitude of supporting President Duarte.

ARMY, GUERRILLA FORCES CLASH IN LA UNION

PA291530 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0618 GMT 29 Jun 81

[By Adrian Aldana]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 29 Jun (LATIN-REUTER)--The port city of La Union, population 45,000, woke up this morning under a curfew ordered yesterday by the authorities after a clash between a group of soldiers and guerrillas in which at least 10 people were killed, according to military sources.

The situation is under control in that city, located some 212 km east of here, after a clash which started Saturday at 2100 (0300 GMT) and went on for 17 hours, according to initial reports by the military spokesmen. The authorities ordered the curfew as of 1600 (2200 GMT) "until the danger is over," according to the sources.

The clash began shortly after a group which identified itself as part of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces (FPL) publicly harangued the people of La Union, the sources added. The guerrillas incited residents of the port--located on the Gulf of Fonseca, which is shared by this country, Honduras and Nicaragua--to join a "general insurrection," the sources indicated. After haranguing the people, the group fired some shots into the air, which alerted the local security police to the attack which the guerrillas had launched against military posts, the sources said.

The local police called the military authorities in San Miguel, located 139 kms east of here, who sent reinforcements which surprised the guerrillas with an attack from the rear, forcing most of them to flee, it was reported. The military authorities ordered intense patrols of the area by land, air and sea, as well as massive raids throughout La Union, which included all of the houses. The purpose of these raids was to find any arms and equipment which the guerrillas might have left behind after fleeing, the sources said.

The number of casualties in the clash is not known with certainty, although military sources disclosed that the security forces did not suffer casualties because they managed to control the military posts in La Union after being alerted by the shots which followed the guerrilla harangue. Military sources had first disclosed yesterday that 19 guerrillas had been killed and 26 rebels and 1 soldier wounded in the violent and prolonged clash.

EL DIARIO DE HOY Gives Details

PA301710 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 29 Jun 81 pp 8, 15

[Text] The city and port of La Union were reportedly attacked at four points from 2130 on Saturday until after 1200 yesterday, when occasional sniper fire could still be heard. At the beginning of the attack on Saturday evening, the local headquarters in La Union--that is military detachment 4--and the headquarters of the national police, the national guard and the navy were simultaneously attacked.

According to the neighbors, from the beginning of the shootout no one could go to sleep and everyone had to lie on the floor to avoid being hit. Soldiers and members of the security corps repelled the attack, but the neighbors think that the terrorists, who outnumbered them and seized strategic positions, controlled the situation and held soldiers and agents inside their headquarters. Through yesterday morning there was talk of only three wounded soldiers, but it was also said that a search for the terrorists was underway in various parts of the city.

According to several neighbors, Nicaraguan terrorists who may have arrived in El Salvador by sea via the Gulf of Fonseca, may have participated in this simultaneous attack on La Union. However, there is no official information on this. The neighbors added that the attacking terrorists had used weapons of all kinds, including bazookas.

It has been learned that Mrs Elvira de Funes, wife of Armando Funes, secretary of the naval base in La Union, was injured during the attack.

The terrorists reportedly fled in the morning when members of San Miguel's 3d Brigade and of the Gotera Command Detachment arrived to provide aid. A search for the terrorists began yesterday throughout La Union, including the area near Volcan de Conchagua, located 4 km south of the city, where it is believed the subversives have set themselves up again. According to the reports, this area could become the site of fighting in the next few days.

Meanwhile, at about 1130 yesterday morning, it was reported that several air force planes were attacking the terrorists in La Union. Snipers reportedly posed a problem, but military patrols were already in the streets controlling their hideouts, especially those located in the market area, the church and the Bahia Theater.

Radio Venceremos Reports

PA010258 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] We have last minute news on events in the capital of La Union Department where intense battles have been waged since Saturday. The dictatorship has just described the situation as extremely serious to the extent that it has imposed a curfew in the port of La Union from 1600 to 0500.

Reports from San Miguel indicate that troops and armored vehicles of the Salvadoran Army's 3d Brigade have left that city for La Union. It has also been reported from San Francisco Gotera that infantry forces and helicopters have also been mobilized to go to that eastern area of the country.

International news agencies have issued various reports indicating that there is fighting on the roads leading to the port of La Union.

The announcer of Radio Nacional constantly reports on the lengthening of the curfew in La Union and points out that due to tactical reasons, the government maintains a defensive position. These are the exact words of the radio station of the dictatorship.

Land communication with La Union has been interrupted, making it impossible for newsmen to go to the scene of the action where, as we have previously reported, the air force is bombing. Radio Venceremos will be giving a complete report on these events in future transmissions.

MEXICAN PAPER SAYS U.S. MERCENARIES RECRUITED

PA010436 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO has reported that the United States helps to recruit former Green Berets to send them to El Salvador as mercenaries. The newspaper cited the case of former soldier Alejandro Rivera who said that U.S. officers offered him employment in Central America, particularly in counterinsurgency work in El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

U.S. CONGRESSMEN ARRIVE TO STUDY SALE OF VEHICLES

PA301800 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] (Edward Freeford) and Stephen Solarz, two Democratic members of the U.S. Congress arrived in Guatemala yesterday [28 June]. U.S. diplomatic sources refused to say where the congressmen are staying but confirmed their arrival. It is not known if the democratic legislators have already met Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, but it is believed that if not, they will meet tomorrow.

The Democratic congressmen have voiced disagreement with the $3.1 million sale of trucks and jeeps which the Government of President Reagan has decided to make to Guatemala. It is believed the purpose of the congressmen's visit is to study several aspects of this sale.

'Right Thing to Do'

PA302254 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] In commenting on the recent visit of U.S. congressmen, Jose Trinidad Ucles, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Congress, said that the politicians of other countries who are opposed to aid for Guatemala generally assume this position without even knowing anything about the country's real situation.

[Begin Ucles recording] It is an insidious campaign against Guatemala by politicians in the United States and even Europe who are not familiar with the reality of our country. [Sentence indistinct] However, the right thing to do is exactly what they have done: to come to Guatemala to become familiar with the situation. [end recording]

COMMUNIST LEADER SCORES ELECTORAL PROCESS

PA291800 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Friendly hands have sent to Radio Havana, Cuba a statement made by Pablo Hernandez, a member of the political commission of the Guatemalan Labor Party, in which he comments on the electoral process currently underway in Guatemala.

[Begin recording] In commenting on the Guatemalan electoral process, we must first mention the increase in repression and the isolation to which the Guatemalan dictatorship has been subjected recently. We believe that the electoral process is being used by the dictatorship to emerge from the social isolation in which it has been sinking daily. This process is undoubtedly closely linked to a series of measures that make up a counter-insurgency plan to crush the various revolutionary, democratic and mass organizations. In other words, it is not a common, simple process, like the ones we had in the past, but a process to which the imperialists themselves have given special characteristics, incorporating it into their interventionist plans throughout Central America, particularly their plans directed against the Nicaraguan people and the Salvadoran people's struggle.

The Guatemalan Government has recently increased its acts of demagoguery in an attempt to create conditions that would lead the people to support the process. However, the people have been completely apathetic, to an extent that has frightened the gendarmes of the dictatorship. However, we feel that the people's apathy is a clear demonstration of their opinion of previous elections and of the fact that they are increasingly convinced of the need to join, support and increase the armed struggle as the sole option for solving the problems of poverty, misery and repression that our people have been enduring daily for several years.

One must insist, therefore, that this process is being carried out in total isolation and that it has revealed the conflicts among the oligarchic groups themselves. On the other hand, it can be seen increasingly every day that the process is being channeled toward particular objectives.

At present, the political parties active in the reactionary, bourgeois legal system are holding talks in an attempt to form a front to struggle against the Guatemalan revolutionary process. We believe that imperialialism is going to take direct action to ensure that the winner, if the elections are held, will be the candidate who represents the interests of the dictatorship, the bourgeois landowning oligarchy and imperialism.

We note in this regard that with the fall of Somoza, one of the bloodiest dictators in Central America, the Guatemalan dictatorship has become one of the most highly committed and secure bastions of U.S. imperialism, indeed a bastion it can utilize for its interventionist plans throughout Central America. [end recording]

At another point in his statement, the Guatemalan Communist leader said:

[Begin recording] I wish to make it clear that this process to which I am referring has no legal opposition. This is important, because it shows that even some of those parties that had formerly opposed the regime have recently joined in the electoral farce. This is the result of the assassination of prominent leaders of these parties like Manuel Colon Argueta and Alberto Fontelmo, who one way or another played an important role in the legal opposition.

As far as the Guatemalan electoral process is concerned, we urge the people not to participate, in order to unmask and isolate an unpopular process that seeks to justify the assassination of many Guatemalans, a process that the government is trying to use demagogically for its repressive and terrorist plans against the people. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON ARMY, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTION

Quezalenango Clash

PA300403 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Army troops clashed with guerrillas yesterday in the area of Genova, (Costa Cuca), Quezaltenango, and 16 subversives were killed according to official reports as well as the report of our correspondent in the area.

The clash took place on the banks of the (?Batza) River, (?Batza) canton, where 11 guerrillas fell in combat. Another five fled wounded and their bodies were later found near San Miguelito and El Reposo, in the same jurisdiction.

According to the official report, the incident began when the army discovered a guerrilla camp.

After the clash, the troops picked up rifles, shotguns, pistols, instruments for minor surgery, and subversive propaganda.

ORPA Attacks Police Station

PA262129 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] About 150 male and female guerrillas of the leftist Armed People's Revolutionary Organization attacked the police substation in San Pablo, San Marcos Department. They killed a policeman on duty and wounded the deputy chief of the substation. They also stole carbines, revolvers and cartridges.

Clash in El Quiche

PA270410 Paris AFP in Spanish 2354 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 25 Jun (AFP)--Today the Guatemalan Army reported a clash between soldiers and guerrillas in El Quiche Department, in the country's west, which left five rebels dead.

The armed clash, which occurred yesterday, began "when a military patrol discovered a guerrilla camp during a search conducted near Siguam."

The official report explains that, "after surrounding the place, the patrol attacked the guerrilla redoubt, inflicting five casualties on the guerrillas while suffering none."

The military report also notes that "the other guerrillas took advantage of the confusion to flee and this resulted in a subsequent combing of the place but there were no more confrontations."

The army affirmed that it has seized "weapons, food, various types of equipment, ammunition and military uniforms" at the Siguam camp.

Moreover, it was learned from military sources that a member of a guerrilla organization "turned himself over" to the army, but there has been complete silence about this news.

Notwithstanding, it was learned that the rebel will be presented tomorrow so that he "can explain the reason for his desertion" during a film that will be aired on Channel 5, the Government station.

BRIEFS

SATELLITE STATION--The Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise inaugurated a ground satellite station in El Pajon, Santa Catarina Pinula, Guatemala Department today. This station cost 9 million quetzals and will permit direct communication between Guatemala and the rest of the world through satellite. [Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 19 Jun 81 PA]

HONDURAS

U.S. CITIZEN KIDNAPPED, LATER RELEASED UNHARMED

PA302200 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Summary] On 26 June, U.S. citizen Arnold McBrown, administrator of the Adventist Hospital in Valle de Angeles, was kidnapped by two masked men who forced him to drive to Tegucigalpa. The kidnappers took him into an apartment building in Alto de la Olla neighborhood.

One of the kidnappers later left the apartment and shot a policeman to take his weapon. A patrol of the Department of National Investigation pursued him and caught up with him when he tried to enter the apartment building. He was shot to death when he opened fire on the policemen. He was identified as 20-year-old Eric Salomon Vasquez Corrales from San Marcos who was involved in killing two men during a robbery in Tegucigalpa in May. When the police searched the body they found a rent receipt and the keys to the apartment where McBrown had been held. They searched the apartment and found a bomb and a submachinegun.

While these events were occurring, McBrown was released by the other kidnapper at 0500 on Saturday when he got nervous after his partner failed to return. Before releasing him, the kidnapper ordered McBrown to deliver to him 2,400 lempiras at a park later that day. The U.S. citizen told the police that he gave the kidnaper a check for the specified amount.

The police have reported that the other kidnapper is still at large.

NICARAGUA

NATIONAL FORUM CONTINUES: 27 JUNE, SESSION ONE

PA282020 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1647 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Discussion at the forum on national problems by Government delegates Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, coordinator of the Government delegation, Nathan Sevilla of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Gustavo Tablada and Adolfo Evertz of the Socialist Party, Government alternate delegates Alejandro Gutierrez of the Peoples Action Movement, Eli Altamirano and Edgard Macias of the Communist Party, and Ulises Somarriba, Carlos Garcia Caracas, Eduardo Coronado and Flavio Obregon; opposition delegates Donald Castillo of the Nicaraguan Workers Federation, coordinator, Alvaro Jerez, of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, Adan Fletes, chairman of the Social Christian Party, and alternate delegates Jose Davila, of the Social Christian Party, Roberto Urros, of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero of the Constitutionalist Liberal Movement, and Rodrigo Solorzano of the Social Democratic Party, with moderator Julian Corrales--live]

[Excerpts] [Davila] The topic is internal policy and its relationship to the foreign threat. Following the overthrow of the dictatorship, our people were ready to build the new society, a society that would give them everything the dictatorship had denied them. That is: a society based on democracy, freedom, pluralism and respect for human rights. At that time no one threatened to invade or destroy the newborn revolution. To the contrary, the solidarity and support they had given the people in their struggle against Somoza was now becoming aid and support for our reconstruction. Although there were groups of Somozists who while fleeing were thinking of reaching a haven from which they could begin to plot, as well as foreign sectors who were opposed to the revolution, it was not possible for them to launch an adventure against a people who were optimistic and united and who were getting ready to build a democracy.

However, a few months after the victory a trend was apparent; one single faction was imposing its will more and more each day. We began to operate no longer based on the unity that had served to overthrow the dictatorship, but based on one single ideological-political structure of one single organization. This undemocratic trend began to generate a feeling of discontent characterized by a lack of national unity, a lack of effective pluralism, political repression, social tension, economic instability, a belligerent foreign policy, and so forth.

This situation undoubtedly not only negatively affected the image of our revolution, it also promoted and gave rise to hopes in small groups who oppose democracy, freedom and pluralism and who dream of a return to the past. These small groups who are opposed to a democratic revolution and dream of a return to the past have taken advantage of the discontent among the people, the lack of unity and pluralism and the entire atmosphere of uncertainty to commit a number of holdups and attacks that only increase internal instability.

As our country drifts away from a policy of national unity, the exercise of pluralism and the freedom of organizing parties, the atmosphere becomes more favorable to the enemies of democratic revolutions. We emphatically reject the framework in which they are trying to enclose us, reaching the infamous extreme of having the progovernment media attempt to link us to the Somozist gangs who attack our country.

We likewise reject the possible objective pursued with these charges: that of subjecting us to the policies of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and of forcing us to follow its internal and external policies, in exchange for no longer being described as reactionaries and counterrevolutionaries.

Our position is firm in the face of those groups who encourage a return to the past, and we have victoriously resisted the Machiavellian policy of manipulation. Our position of denouncing the attacks of the [Somozist] gangs has been clear. We have likewise been clear in expressing our disagreement with the national and international policies of the FSLN, particularly because it is the organization that controls the Government.

Our political stands are clear; this is why we remain independent, and everyone can be certain that no campaign or pressure, however strong, will make us change the basic ideals of the people whom we defend.

In view of all these foreign threats, our position is internal national unity, the exercise of pluralism and freedom, and the construction of a democratic system that will make us firm and strong to face any foreign threat or aggression, wherever it may come from, aimed at diverting the historic destiny of freedom that all Nicaraguans hope for.

[Nunez] What we will now read deals with our position, or rather is a continuation of the subject, on our foreign and domestic policies. On several occasions it has been affirmed that the country's difficult situation at all levels is due to strictly internal causes, among them the foreign policy implemented by the revolution. This position has been stated only by those parties that claim to support us. This affirmation represents an effort to conceal imperialist pretensions in Central America and their hegemonic nature, to obviate the attacks that the most aggressive U.S. sectors launch against the Sandinist people's revolution and to disassemble the boost given to the arms race in the Central American countries, particularly in those whose regimes are toppling as a result of the revolutionary actions of the peoples.

Why do the parties that claim to support the revolution maintain such a mistaken idea, an idea not even supported by the forces of greatest international prestige? Why are some of their ideas very similar to those upheld by the most recalcitrant ideologues of the current U.S. administration? If the delegation currently talking with us recognized in imperialism the force that opposes the existence and development of the revolution, this would immediately force them to do the following:

To condemn the genocide in El Salvador, the killing of thousands of men, women, older people and children at the hands of army of the Christian Democratic junta, which without any legitimate support from the people remains in power through the force of weapons and of criminals prepared, trained and armed by U.S. imperialism;

To condemn the latter's actions, because as an alien force it worsens the Central American situation;

To condemn the tremendous repression practiced by the Guatemalan Government against the peasants, workers, teachers and honest citizens of that sister country;

To declare and practice their anti-imperialism as a duty, as a real and specific obligation without ambiguity or subterfuge, in a real and effective way;

To reject and not only reject, to support and not only support but to seize their weapons if necessary in order to fight firmly the Somozist bands which enter the national territory from Honduras in an effort to continue the bloodbath by killing humble Nicaraguans.

But sometimes ambiguities are of interest, as are unclear positions and chances to voice even the most ridiculous arguments. We already see clearly the profound differences that exist. We already know that any common-action plan would be based on minimal points of concurrence. Judging from the analyses made and the positions stated on several occasions, we know very well, sometimes to the point of exhaustion, that for the delegation with which we are talking there is no possibility of aggression and, if there were, it would be resolved by resolving our internal contradictions. But despite the differences, there are certain principles that out of love for Nicaragua all forces should maintain, defend and reaffirm:

1. No situation, regardless of how complicated and difficult it might be, justifies either political or diplomatic pressures, let alone imperialist aggression. If we are patriots we cannot remain calm, let alone silent, not to say inactive, in the face of the evident effort to destroy the revolution.

2. Somozism was the most ill-fated development in Nicaragua. Nobody could permit its action and not fight it on its own terrain. The Nicaraguan people have a right to arm themselves and to prepare themselves by all means within their reach in order to defeat any aggression.

3. In the face of emerging perils, which seek to crush the national sovereignty and eliminate the revolution, the task assigned to all patriots is that of rejecting those armed attacks and of struggling to crush them.

[Fletes] Sometimes it seems to us that the positions stated by the organizations represented here are not read. It would seem that the idea sometimes is not to understand the contents of the points of concurrence we have signed, because allusions are made here which do not take into consideration all that has been said.

I think there is a general concept of the situation of war in the world. There are sectors, powers, interested in arming governments and movements in order to find markets for their expansionistic policies of domination. When a people make an effort to try through profound reforms--perhaps more profound reforms than those brought about in other places--when they make an effort to overcome the problems of poverty but efforts are also made to put them in a blind alley, to trap them between armed groups, genocide is being committed. And those responsible for this genocide are all those who close their eyes to the possibility of a development with profound reforms brought about in a peaceful manner. Those responsible include all those who help arm this people, making it impossible for them to find a democratic and peaceful solution through social reforms.

We do not practice the concept of anti-intervention in other countries in a one-way manner. We believe that intervention in Central America is just as inauspicious when it comes from the United States as when it comes from either the Soviet Union or Cuba. We condemn the current violence in Central America, and the culprits are obvious and make themselves obvious through the information media.

We would like to see a foreign policy that is in accordance with democracy, with the freedom of the Central American peoples and with a true policy of nonalignment.

We would like to see that just as the situation in one area of the world is condemned, the developments in other areas of the world are condemned as well. We would like to see support for the Polish workers' brave struggle for their freedom, their self-determination, and democracy. We have been sufficiently clear here and there are enough testimonies on the positions held by the democratic sector to indicate that we oppose any dictatorial system anywhere in the world. Just as we condemn any form of pressure against Nicaragua, we also condemn the pressures exerted against the Polish people. We believe that if we want to be conscientious, conscientiousness does not have only one face. We must look at both sides of the coin. Nicaragua's foreign policy is in part responsible for the problems currently affecting our people.

[Tablada] I think Companero Jose Davila's view is very correct and very objective when he says that at the beginning of our revolutionary process nobody dared attack the newly-born nation. Logically, at that time, there was the hope that the Somozist dictatorship had been overthrown through a simple armed movement that would not entail precisely the enormous meaning of this revolution. At that point, that simple fact, as it was viewed and hoped for, did not entail any danger or subsequent repercussions from the U.S. Government. But when it was shown in practice that after that memorable date for the history of our country, 19 July, a number of transformations were taking place, which in the first place managed to achieve the political freedom which we Nicaraguans have been enjoying and this revolution truly became a clear example for all oppressed peoples in Latin America and the world because in practice it had shown that every people firmly determined to achieve freedom can achieve it, this immediately posed a threat to the U.S. Government's regional and world interests. Logically, as this revolution began outlining the principles of political independence in practice and completely dismantling the power structures maintained here by Somozism, and as the rights of our people, trampled on for so many years, were fully restored, U.S. imperialism immediately began feeling concerned and this thorn which, graphically speaking, practically pierced this heart of Latin America became a cause for concern.

In response, they launched a number of activities openly aimed at destabilizing this revolutionary process, at keeping this process from materializing each day in the form which we have already accepted--a democratic, popular, pluralist and anti-imperialist revolution--because the example set by our country does not suit U.S. economic, political and military interests in Central America and the Caribbean.

If in Companero Carlos Nunez' presentation we included something about El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and the Caribbean, it was not because we wanted to open a debate on the matter. It was done simply as an example of the measures that U.S. imperialism adopts every day exclusively in order to limit the desire for freedom of these peoples, who look at our people's victories as an example.

It is precisely the content and meaning of the Sandinist people's revolution, of our people's revolution, which has elicited that reaction from the U.S. Government. This reaction was further intensified with Ronald Reagan's rise to power. Along with his work team at the State Department, he maintains an open offensive against the aspiration for liberation of all peoples of the world.

[Jerez] I think Companero Adan Fletes made some very interesting statements, which have much to do with the point currently being discussed, which is that of external aggression and the internal policy.

Going back to Commander Nunez' presentation, he voiced certain concerns, which we had apparently forgotten. He said that we have been trying to charge that our internal problems are the direct cause of external aggression.

I think that although it is true that there is not only internal stimulation of aggression by Somozist or other groups, it is also true that Central America is currently engaged in an arms race. I agree with him, but then the question is what came first, the chicken or the egg? Because in these cases, it is said abroad, for instance in Honduras, that they are arming themselves because we are arming here. Here it is said that we are arming because Honduras is arming, just to mention an example. Thus, the problem is that this has become a competition in the area, to see who can be better and most rapidly armed and who has the more sophisticated weapons. I think, therefore, that the solution to this problem lies with our nationalistic feeling, which should lead us to seek the best for our fatherland and a way to break this vicious circle while maintaining our sovereignty and dignity and allowing us to stimulate the very opposite of the arms race, which is the disarmament of the area and the construction of a new society not only for Nicaraguans but for the entire Central American area, our Central American brothers and all of Latin America.

[Altamirano] Listening to the presentations of the other delegation, one gets the impression that they agree with the national liberation movements, particularly with the liberation movement of the sister Salvadoran people. However, the contents of their presentations dispel the original impression because they explain the Salvadoran people's liberation struggle as an assignment given to them by the countries of the socialist community and they seem to deny the capacity of that sister people and of all oppressed peoples to seize the weapons that the oligarchies and the dictatorial and fascist regimes receive from U.S. imperialism so they can bleed and repress those very peoples. This shows that liberation is discussed as a path that ends in a distortion of the historical truth, in a negation of the revolutionary capacities of our peoples and in a false and fallacious, provocative and incorrect accusation.

Fletes' statements on the subject are the same arguments wielded by U.S. imperialism and its most ultrareactionary sector and by the most poisoned international reaction. To mention here as well the problems currently being confronted by the socialist state of Poland and by the Polish Workers Party, the Polish Communist Party, constitutes further evidence that there is a marked interest in engaging in politics and in making provocative anticommunist statements.

As a further effort of the type we have systematically made, we would like to stress on this occasion that we Communists, we Marxists-Leninists in this country are not the ones who have turned this forum into a tribune at which to settle our ideological problems with our ideological and antagonistic opponents.

I think that each and every one of the official presentations made by the other delegation, in essence and spirit, has been eminently anticommunist and has been characterized by frontal attacks on both the Sandinist Front and the revolution from an anticommunist position.

Finally, we would like to say that we are frankly willing to continue talking to detect and bring to light our points of concurrence. However, allow me, dear friends of this (?hard working) and well-meaning council to say the following: Please distinguish between not being communist and being anticommunist. We would in no way even dream of asking you to agree with our communist positions. Bear in mind, however, that at this point in the current social development, the world's democrats express their democratic stance by being broadminded, openminded. If not communist, they at least do not sin by incurring in imperialism's savage effort to be anticommunist.

We ask you to be prudent. Respect, do not provoke, act with dignity. We already know that there are differences between us regarding these matters. Let us discuss the problems of the revolution at this democratic, popular and anti-imperialistic stage in our country. In this manner we feel that you will be able to contribute to the good march of this forum.

[Urros] I am Roberto Urros, of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN). Commander Carlos Nunez said that problems have been focused from the standpoint of our internal situation. We have never said that our current problems stem exclusively from the internal situation. What we have been saying is that the problems affecting us, both internally and as regards external aggression, will only be solved the day we resolve our own internal problems with true national unity rather than fighting among ourselves or waging hatred campaigns that benefit only the counterrevolution. Those who wage these hatred campaigns are actually allying themselves with the counterrevolution.

We are not being ambiguous as Commander Nunez said. We have come in good faith; we have come with the patriotic desire to solve our problems and seek the points of concurrence that will make it possible to seek national coexistence. We want to be truly and authentically Nicaraguan, nationalistic and democratic.

Nunez said that the problems of the revolution should be those of Nicaraguans. I agree with that. We want us Nicaraguans to solve our own problems. We do not want intervention or to be influenced by gringos, Cubans, Russians or any other foreigner. We want to resolve our own problems.

As is characteristic of that delegation, an effort was made once again during Eli Altamirano's presentation to put us, the members of this delegation, in the same group with reactionaries and counterrevolutionaries. The thing is that Eli sees things only from his own Marxist-Leninist standpoint, so this is how he must see things. According to him, whoever does not agree with him, is in the same group with counterrevolution and reaction. Once again we reject this assertion.

The only way in which we at this national forum will be able to find points of concurrence that will enable us to seek a real national solution is by holding a dialogue marked by dignity, by holding a fruitful dialogue rather than by trying to further polarize things.

[Nunez] The position held by the FSLN and the organizations that comprise this delegation is that a force, the effects of which are felt internationally, is currently trying to penetrate our country and to pressure it in various ways. This force encourages the international reactionary sectors to launch themselves against the Sandinist revolution. This force encourages them to use all means within their reach--the communications media, the diplomatic channels, the political and economic media. Even more important, it encourages armed forces to seek to destroy the Sandinist revolution. This has been the position presented here. So why is the Central American situation being mentioned?

The Central American situation is not being mentioned n order to see how we can reach conclusions at this forum about whether that or the oter country will be liberated because, in the end, it is the people who liberate theselves or shake off those regimes they oppose. The Central American situation was mentined simply in order to take a look at Central America's serious economic, social, ar political situation, which the United States had traditionally controlled, but which as now become a problem area.

What we should debate here, seek points of concurrenceon and discuss are the various factors that influence the development of the Sandinis people's revolution in order to show effectively whether the internal causes influencethis development exclusively or constitute the determining elements or if, on the contary, international factors constitute the determining elements. We insist that intenational factors of an essentially reactionary nature constitute the major threat to the andinist people's revolution because they encourage forces that oppose the revolutiorand want to fight it through the use of weapons. These forces are being nourished, stiulated, trained and promoted by the most reactionary international sectors.

[Castillo] I am Donald Castillo of the Nicaraguan Woers Federation [CTN]. In the first place, I would like to say that we, and more spcifically the CTN, have condemned and denounced at all levels--nationally, in Latin Amerca and throughout the world--the aggressions carried out by U.S. imperialism against ou revolutionary process and more specifically against our entire country: when they dded us the remaining part of the $75 million loan as well as in the case of the acts oarmed aggression carried out by counterrevolutionary groups in Miami, Honduras and othr countries in the area, such as Guatemala and Costa Rica. We have condemned this emptically and we condemn any interference by U.S. imperialism not only in Central Americ, but in all of Latin America. We have maintained this thesis since our founding in 62. This is why we are anti-imperialistic. We believe, however, that no other foign power should interfere in our Central American and Latin American areas. It is n the basis of this concept that we believe the Latin American peoples, the poor peopl of the world, should seek their liberation in accordance with their true interests. his is why we condemn any act of aggression against our country, whether its origin is n an armed or unarmed group.

The agreements reached this weekend frame our anti-imrialist spirit: They reflect the fact that we are not anticommunist. We believe in a oject in which we can all participate equitably.

Regarding the charge of provocation in connection withthe case of Poland, I do not think that is correct. Rather, from the standpoint of clasunity, from that real point at which workers demand their liberation in accordance wh their own views, we believe that the Polish workers are doing a good job in Polandin accordance with their true interests as working class.

[Gutierrez] Fletes said somewhere in the course of hi presentation that to arm sectors of the people when other solutions to the problems of country are possible is tantamount to also practicing genocide. This is a clear allusiorto the possibilities of associating, or is actually an effort to associate the Nicaraguan vernment and the Sandinist Front with the Salvadoran people's struggle. Not only that it is equivalent to saying in a veiled manner that this government, that the Sandinis Front, could also be responsible for the genocide in El Salvador.

I would like to remind Fletes that when the problem omediation existed here, the Social Christian Party [PSC] said that we should accept that eaceful solution to our problems. Following Fletes' logic, those of us who did not acce the process of mediation, and did not wait until those alleged peaceful solutions we exhausted, were also participants in the genocide here in Nicaragua. In keeping with tht logic, Commander Carlos Nunez, who was a commander of the Sandinist Front's guerrill forces, and I, who also served as commander of the Anti-Somozist People's Militias in se areas, were genocidal elements. He makes a gross and vulgar comparison of our revolutnary efforts during the struggle against Somozism, simply because we claimed at the ti that there was no place for peaceful solutions such as the mediation that the PSC dvocated.

Furthermore, they are even placing on the same level the Nicaraguan revolutionary process' efforts to arm itself in order to defend itself and the Honduran Government's efforts to carry out an attack. Someone here said that one does not know what came first, the chicken or the egg. In other words, it is neither known nor clear whether or not the activities being carried out for the defense of our country are just or whether or not the war preparations of the reactionary Honduran regime are just. They are all being placed on the same level.

They are also justifying the massacres carried out against the Salvadoran people by saying that genocide is also being committed by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. I think this offense hurts the dignity of all the progressive sectors, not to mention the revolutionary sectors, of the entire world, not only of Nicaragua.

Within the framework of a logic that understands historic problems and does not try to create confusion, our delegation has called for full and unconditional condemnation of any form of pressure or aggression against our people because that is the primary and determining element of imperialist aggression and its efforts to attack the revolutionary processes. This is why it has been asked here that under no pretext, not even under the pretext that the revolution [words indistinct] should the acts of aggression carried out against our people be justified. I will say this clearly: no matter how much effort is made to justify this possible pressures exerted and acts of aggression carried out by imperialism, no matter how much effort is made to intimidate our people and our working class, we will not yield to those pressures and blackmail, and the Nicaraguan revolution will continue to develop victoriously, even if all those who want this process to come under the sphere of influence of U.S. imperialism and who want the revolutionary process here in Nicaragua to stop and become paralyzed rend their clothing.

[Davila] In all truth, I would not like to comment on some of the assertions made by Alejandro Gutierrez because it is hard for a Marxist-Leninist like him, who views imperialism with only one eye, to believe differently. I also do not think it would be worthwhile--at least I do not want to do it--to refer to the rude statements and Machiavellian manipulations he has just made, which give me the impression that he is against the forum—frankly, that is my impression. Rather, I would like to comment on the topic we are currently discussing.

Commander Nunez has said that this entire situation of threats against the revolution is basically of international origin, thus implying that domestically there are also certain situations which do not help to allay or at least neutralize these threats.

I only wish to recall here that as long as we refuse to be self-critical, and as long as neither the Sandinist front nor the Government openly accept the possibility that certain internal mistakes here have intensified the threats, I think we will not be able to accomplish anything or achieve anything positive.

[Somarriba] After 2 years, and after analyzing what has been accomplished so far by this revolutionary project, we can say that despite the influence of the transnationals and despite their efforts to denigrate and discredit the revolution, which made certain friendly governments view our project with a certain decree of indifference, we see that the revolutionary government has acted responsibly--since Companero Fletes mentioned the responsibility that exists in the area of foreign relations--and has been signing treaties with the neighboring countries. Thus, we see that Commander Ortega signed a treaty with Honduras, Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado signed a treaty with the Costa Rican Government and a summit meeting was organized in Mexico.

As regards the United States, the Government has also tried to establish the best relations possible and members of the Government junta have gone there, in an effort to uphold its responsibility in protecting the interests of the Nicaraguan citizens. Companero Dr Cordova Rivas has just returned after conducting negotiations aimed at obtaining a reduction in the number of attacks on the Nicaraguan revolution.

[Jerez] In the first place, we all understand clearly that, regarding external aggressions, what are their causes? I think these causes are just excuses resorted to by certain sectors in order to attack us. What are these causes? I think they are of two types. Some are merely external, and others are internal. In the external area, I would mention among others the fact that certain international sectors hold a distorted view of our situation due to our internal problems and to our lack of definition in many areas. Thus, there is an external distortion of our process.

Our foreign policy is unsuitable and there is a manipulation of the information sent abroad. This elicits reactions from the internal sectors and in turn provides our external attackers with an excuse to continue manipulating or creating conditions to attack our country.

So what is the most viable solution, what can we do with this panorama, which I am sure lacks many things?

1. We can study the possibility of drafting a rational plan that will methodically stimulate disarmament in the area, seeking to this end aid for the defense of the area in the appropriate organizations, such as the United Nations.

2. Our internal political and ideological struggle should be civic, democratic, respectful and equitable.

3. Our foreign policy should be redefined, defining better our goals in the international arena in accordance with our own interests as a sovereign and independent republic.

4. Various areas of national life should be stabilized, that is, there should be a reorganization of the social, economic and political areas, framing each of these areas in such a way that there is a true stimulus to overcoming the marked difficulties that exist in each of them. This will enable us to reconstruct the country and seek national unity on the basis of that which is established in the Government program, the fundamental statute and the statute on rights and guarantees, as we all agreed to in the agreements signed this morning.

Finally, information sent abroad should be objective, especially as it concerns the projections and qualities of all the forces currently struggling in this country to achieve reconstruction.

I propose the above outline as a framework for this debate, which will permit us to reach possible points of concurrence in order to advance.

[Macias] I wish to point out that as long as we in Nicaragua engage in the construction of a revolution on the basis of a program that benefits the large majorities, we will be threatened by the United States and will be subjected to its aggressive and interventionist attitude. To say that our internal problems justify or cause the attacks of the United States or the threats of intervention seems to me to give a false interpretation to the matter.

Our self defense from aggression is now being called an arms race. We—and this is very clear for the entire Nicaraguan people--are arming ourselves because we must defend ourselves from the attacks of imperialism and their allies, the Somozist guardsmen, against our people. At no time have we attacked Honduras. It has been precisely the attacks from Honduras, attacks by the national guardsmen who are acting jointly with reactionary sectors of the Honduran Army, which have created the situation in which we have been forced to arm ourselves in order to defend ourselves. In conclusion....

[Corrales] Please conclude, Companero Macias. You have gone beyond the allotted time.

[Macias] Yes. In conclusion, I understand that national unity should lay the groundwork to overcome the current situation and, to generate a plan of action to defend the revolution.

The defense of the revolution should make us propose specific elements and means that enable all those present here to participate in a specific manner. It is very nice to come here to voice a number of ideas and views, but it is more important that we develop the specific means to implement suitable measures.

[Corrales] Companero Macias, please.

[Macias] To really conclude this time, I think the idea of organizing a council for the defense of the revolution as a means of national unity should be considered by all of us in order to specifically implement cooperation aimed at curbing imperialist aggressions against our revolution.

[Fletes] There is no doubt that the climate formerly prevailing in our debate has undergone a change. The fact that we do not answer strongly or in detail--in the detail deserved by unjust allusions that are not in accordance with reality--means that once more we are demonstrating a high degree of flexibility, which we find only rarely in a few members of the other delegation. Nonetheless, certain things deserve more attention than others which would perhaps sour the debate. This one, however, would be helpful. One of the companeros has said here that we have political freedom. We must dissent from this--which is why we are the dissenters. While we have been holding talks here, our organizations have been subjected to political repression. Six houses were raided last weekend at 0300 in El (Abolillo) and in El Recreo. Young, active PSC militants, members of our party's youth, live in five of those houses. No warrant had been issued for the raid, which was carried out violently. Thus we see that while we are here holding talks and trying to reach conclusions, we are being hit behind our backs. Thus, we see a very marked incongruence.

Both the CTN and the MDN, some of whose members were captured 1 or 2 days ago, I think, have suffered political repression also. Domestically, the line followed by those organizations affiliated to international organizations is to denounce these developments. Externally, they should also try to denounce them whenever such situations are not resolved. We, the members of this delegation have differences among us. These differences are not new. We do not conceal them, on the contrary, we accept them; we respect them; we permit them and we encourage them. That is the way we are because we are and feel legitimately democratic. On the basis of those differences we maintain a unity based on common objectives, on objectives we have set forth in this forum. Our delegation admits there are people abroad interested in distorting this process in various ways. However, it also acknowledges the fact that the government's policies also generate causes and this must also be acknowledged. I think the honest thing is to admit this. Admitting this means reflects our interest in the national unity and national unity is the solution.

I would like to suggest that efforts be made in future presentations to avoid making certain statements which bring conflict to the forum because otherwise we are forced to use our own arguments in order to defend ourselves. It seems that the latest presentations at this forum have sought to diminish this tendency while increasing the tendency which favors finding points of concurrence regarding these matters. I would point out the first point of concurrence, which might be this one: that there is acknowledgement of external interests seeking to distort this process and that there should also be an acknowledgement of the fact that internal causes are also generated here, which create the present situation. Our problem is to try to correct these deficiencies. How can we correct these deficiencies? We can correct them the way we have already begun doing, by establishing general points of concurrence and deriving agreements from those points of concurrence in order to unite our people.

[Nunez] Regarding the matter of the external situation and its effects, I think the first thing when discussing the national unity is to ask ourselves, national unity for what? National unity for what? Because it must have an end, a goal, an objective. National unity only in order to resolve the weaknesses of the revolution? National unity in order to guarantee its development? National unity in order to truly and firmly build that society which our people aspire to so much? National unity only in order to establish here certain patterns? Or should we also say national unity in order to lay the groundwork for this process and defend it from all dangers?

It is being said here--and to some extent, from the theoretical standpoint this is correct--that there are interests throughout the world, that the balance of forces poses a threat that might disrupt the peace to which all peoples aspire. There are interests which seek to maintain hegemonic influence over the Central American area. But we are in Central America and we are a true revolution. This place, where this real true revolution was waged, had been undoubtedly in the hands of one of the most criminal and inauspicious dictatorships in Latin America, which nonetheless constituted for the United States something of a claw sunk into this land to guarantee its interests. This is what the empire has not resigned itself to. It has not resigned itself to losing this area, not only because it is Nicaragua but because this revolution has been made with dignity.

The platform of the Reagan administration, the thoughts that move the current U.S. administration, states that foreign aid is not a charitable venture, for charity is more effectively implemented by private institutions. Only through the private economic development of the peoples and nations involved has it been possible to overcome poverty. U.S. foreign aid should have a catalytic effect on economic and social development and it should be expanded only when it is in accordance with the interests of U.S. foreign policy. The republicans promise to reform and reorganize U.S. military aid policy and the policy on sale of weapons abroad so they serve U.S. interests in promoting regional security agreements and the individual defensive needs of friendly nations.

Then what? Then we have pressure, new weapons, helicopters, planes, training, advisers in Central America, the Somozist bands and so forth.

So national unity for what? Aside from the individual issues stated by Dr Jerez, is our revolution endangered or is is not? Is it endangered, is there the possibility of danger, or is there not? Because if there is any danger, our revolution must be defended. And this should be one of the key aspects with us, with the parties, which should assume their responsibilities toward the revolution.

[Castillo] It is no lie that on certain occasions shock groups have been used to stop the union activities of the CTN companeros. There have also been dismissals in ENABUS [expansion unknown], where problems have continued because they have not been solved. Peasants have been launched against other peasants in the banana plantations in Chinandega. Then there was the assembly held the day before yesterday, which I announced here would be held in Chontales with the companeros of the transport sector and the gasoline stations. On that occasion I also said that members of the state security in Chontales had said that the assembly would not be held, and it was true. We held that assembly the day before yesterday--as you see we are reaching points of concurrence and we are participating in this forum, and yet our companeros were approached by groups that tried to beat us up. They arrived at the doors of the assembly site, and some military companeros even fired shots into the air. This is the situation that our organization has denounced. This is no lie. This is what we have denounced at the ILO and at other places because we tell the truth the way it is, the truth of the revolution. As I have already stated, we have also condemned imperialist aggression both here and throughout Latin America. The commanders have received copies of all this. We have repeatedly denounced all these situations because we believe they lead to aggression against our country.

We must all help each other in order to avoid aggression and repel aggression together. Regarding this, I would tell the companeros here, especially Carlos [Nunez] that I am sure that in the case of any act of aggression, no matter how hard and regardless of its origin, all our people will be on the side of the Sandinist front to fight any foreign aggression.

[Tablada] When we affirm that our revolution is democratic, popular and anti-imperialistic, it is because we truly conceive our position as one that opposes the interests of U.S. imperialism. For us, imperialism is no abstraction. It is manifested through its economic, political and cultural domination, and the political and economic stands adopted by both this revolutionary process and our people directly hinder the U.S. Government's hegemonic policy toward our country.

When we talk about U.S. Government intervention, there is direct and indirect intervention, the latter resorting to truly unpopular governments which openly arm themselves to maintain a stand of harassment and aggression against our revolutionary process. Since the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution on 19 July, more than 115 aggressions have taken place from Honduran territory, in which the former Somozist paramilitary bands have participated alongside members of the Honduran army. And when one tries to place on the same level our people's just right to arm themselves, one is forgetting that our army, the Sandinist People's Army, maintains a position in defense of the interests of this revolution and in no way seeks to attack other people. The political freedoms already achieved by our people include the right to fight for peace.

There must be an all-out, clear and defined stand on the objectives sought by each sector in connection with the revolution. We neither fear nor oppose national unity. But in no way do we favor an empty unity, a unity without objectives, or an abstract unity that is far removed from the economic, social and political realities of this revolution. In no way do we conceive this unity as far removed from the basic and liberating interests of the exploited sectors of our society. Therefore, as long as this national unity is directly related to all the above, the forces of the revolution positively agree with the idea of putting that national unity into practice.

D'ESCOTO RETURNS FROM TOUR OF EUROPE, MIDEAST

PA270340 Paris APF in Spanish 2334 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Managua, 25 Jun (AFP)--Upon his return from a tour of Europe and the Middle East, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto noted here today the "popularity of the Sandinist revolution in countries as far as Iraq and Norway."

D'Escoto travelled for 40 days throughout several European countries fulfilling a task whose results were described by the official as "positive."

Among the various visits, the minister highlighted that to France, a country which he said "has had a qualitative change with the victory of our friend Companero Mitterrand."

"The French Socialist Party maintains the same sympathy, friendship and solidarity toward the Sandinist revolution that it had before it came to power," he noted.

D'Escoto returned last night accompanied by a delegation of the government of Libya, a country that recently granted $100 million to Nicaragua. The reasons for the visit were not disclosed.

Regarding the situation of the priests who are holding public posts in Nicaragua--one of whom is D'Escoto himself who belongs to the Maryknoll order--he said that he is "undisputably willing to continue working for the revolutionary process."

The Catholic hierarchy, headed by Managua archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, demanded 2 weeks ago that the clergymen holding public posts resign otherwise they will be punished by "declaring them in rebellion."

This has prompted a situation that is close to a division in the Catholic population because many Catholic organizations have openly expressed their support for the priests.

D'Escoto on Recent Visit

PA272038 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Nicaragua would like to see the solution to our differences with Colombia become a model for the world to follow. After stating that the Colombian Government knows very well what our position is regarding the declaration that the Barcenas Meneses-Esguerra Isacio Vasquez treaty is not valid, the foreign minister of Nicaragua rejected two reports aimed at making our country appear a warlike nation.

The foreign minister said: Our country has never bragged about its strength or adopted any warlike attitude toward any sister nation and the Colombian Government knows this very well. Nicaragua, the foreign minister said, would like to see the solution th this situation become a model for the world to follow.

In all the countries visited by Father Miguel d'Escoto during his recent visit through Europe and the Near East, he found complete understanding for our struggle and a sincere desire to contribute to a normal development of our process.

The trip by the foreign minister represented not only an effort to establish closer relations with sister nations, but was also an expression of our foreign policy of complete oppenness toward all the people of the world.

Speaking about this in his news conference, D'Escoto noted that Nicaragua's diversification of its international relations prevents the possibility of any given country, in this case the United States, exerting pressure on us through blackmail.

Another objective accomplished by our foreign minister in his recent trip was that of neutralizing the diplomatic offensive the United States carried out among its European allies against the Sandinist people's revolution. The U.S. diplomatic offensive against Nicaragua in Europe failed, Foreign Minister d'Escoto said, because the world is already fully aware of who the enemy of the people of Latin America is.

CDS LEADER HERRERA PROTESTS U.S. INTERVENTION

PA301410 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Leticia Herrera, general secretary of the national executive committee of the Sandinist Defense Committees, openly protested against U.S. attempts to destabilize the people's power in Nicaragua.

At a meeting with representatives of social organizations, she stressed that in its attempt to bring about the failure of the process of progressive transformations in Nicaragua, the United States is resorting to economic pressure and encouraging acts of sabotage and other actions by the domestic counterrevolution in this country.

Leticia Herrera pointed out that the statements made by Lawrence Pezzullo, ambassador of the United States in Managua, reveal that (?dictation) [el dictat] continues to be the main instrument of U.S. policy toward Nicaragua.

The statements of the U.S. ambassador were published in the Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA, organ of the conservative bourgeoisie.

In his statements the ambassador made no attempt to hide the fact that the administration in Washington intends to blackmail Nicaragua shamelessly.

Among other things, the ambassador emphasized that the condition for improving U.S. Nicaraguan relations is the strengthening of political pluralism in Nicaragua. The United States views this pluralism as the granting of full liberty of action to the reactionary pro-imperialist elements to cause the revolutionary process to fail.

Leticia Herrera pointed out that the United States, to achieve its goals, resorts to the policy of arm-twisting regarding the Nicaraguan Government, not even stopping in the face of the preparation for an open armed intervention in Nicaragua by bands of mercenaries recruited among the former Somozists.

In an interview granted to the newspaper LA PRENSA, Pezzullo tried to give the impression that Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries being trained in military camps in U.S. territory are no danger to the people of Nicaragua.

Trying to explain this absurd affirmation, the ambassador said that these terrorists are harmless because they are under the control of U.S. Special Services. In reality, it is no secret that U.S. Special Services are closely linked to the Somozist bands, to which they offer all types of support in the preparation for aggression on Nicaragua. Specialists of the CIA teach these counterrevolutionaries methods for carrying out terrorist actions and sabotage.

PLANNING MINISTER RUIZ SPEAKS AS GDR WHEAT ARRIVES

PA300056 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, planning minister; Companero Dionisio Marenco, domestic trade minister; and Julio Lopez, director of control and regulation of the Domestic Trade Ministry, yesterday at noon at the Corinto port received in the name of the people and government 20,500 tons of wheat donated by the GDR.

This was the first shipment of a total of 50,000 tons donated by the GDR Government and people. Lawrence Dietrich, the GDR's charge d'affaires in Nicaragua, delivered the shipment.

Planning Minister Henry Ruiz said Nicaragua is not alone in its struggle for independence. His statements expressed gratitude for the donation, noted the solidarity of the friendly nations that help us unconditionally and denounced the aggression of Yankee imperialism against our country.

[Begin recording] First, the present policy of U.S. imperialism disregards the borders, color and size of nations, its action against us beginning with the revoking of the PL-480 which forced our people to urgently look for bread among friends. The bread has been provided by almost chainlike replies from the USSR, Bulgaria and the GDR which today is delivering the first shipment of a 50,000-ton donation of wheat. These are in addition to other donations received from Canada and other countries which say Nicaragua will not run short of food.

Such has been the response of those nations that acknowledge the courage, the decision and capability seen in the struggle of our people to reconstruct their lives and to become the architects of their own destiny. In addition, it was the response to a policy which, as some spokesmen of the present U.S. administration say, claims the right to use food as a weapon whenever it deems it necessary. In spite of the international conventions that consider such a practice as most harmful to the interests, dignity and sovereignty of the people, the Reagan administration continues to make use of it.

We want to add that Nicaragua is not the only victim of a policy which is considered very dangerous. You and our people are aware that France has received the protest of the present U.S. administration for expressing its alliance with other democratic, progressive and revolutionary forces of that country.

France, distant from U.S. borders and being a cultured highly developed country, receives the threats and imperious attitude of the current U.S. administration. We can just imagine what it could do with our underdeveloped country, which is just another member of the Third World, as some call it, but which differs from other countries which unfortunately continue to be dominated. The difference is that some yield and others do not, and Nicaragua is in the group of those that do not yield because Nicaragua has become the master of its own destiny, having advanced another step in its history on the road to full freedom, independence and sovereignty. [end recording]

BRIEFS

MEDICAL AID--The Ministry of Health has received a total $9 million in medical and medical equipment donations so far this year. Cuba, which has sent nearly $500,000, has donated the most. Other countries that have donated are Mexico, Venezuela, Spain, Canada, the GDR and even the United States. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Jun 81 PA]

REPORTAGE ON PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Fidel Castro Attends Opening

FL251450 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] The first regular session of the National Assembly of the People's Government for 1981 began this morning at 0900 in the presence of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Raul Roa Garcia, acting president of the supreme state organ [the National Assembly], declared that the session was open and stated that this assembly has gathered at a time when our people, party and government are waging a hard battle for the double purpose of increasing production and strengthening defense. He added that the assembly is also held at a time when the Council of State has called elections of delegates to the people's government.

The first points on the agenda of the first regular session of the National Assembly of the People's Government for this year, which was initiated this morning at 0900, deal with the ratification of decree-laws and the report on the National Assembly's international activity.

Sessions Begin

FL251942 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Fidel Castro, our commander in chief, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, attended the opening of the first regular session for this year of the National Assembly of the People's Government. Our reporter (Rolando de la Rivera) is reporting to us by telephone from the conventions palace, where the important meeting of the supreme state organ is being held.

Raul Roa, acting president of the supreme state organ spoke the opening words, declaring the session open. Deputy Hector Rojas then spoke, saying:

[Begin recording] In obedience to the mandate of our people we wish to use this assembly to send congratulations to the man who celebrated his 50th birthday on 3 June and on that occasion was honored with the Great October Revolution Order by the Soviet people. I am referring to Comrade Raul Castro, for whom I request strong applause. [applause] [end recording]

Deputy Aleida March, president of the Assembly's Foreign Relations Commission, then read a report on the relations of the supreme state organ with the parliaments of other countries. The report stressed the Cuban efforts in the preparation for the interparliamentary union conference which will be held in Havana next September with the participation of more than 1,000 parliamentarians from 94 countries of all the continents, representing various political parties and trends. It was asserted in the report:

[Begin March recording] The state and party organizations have committed themselves towards giving us every support and sharing with us their experience from organizing earlier events. So we have the commitment of staging a well-organized, effective and worthwhile parliamentarian conference, worthy of the first free territory in America. [end recording]

Raul Roa asked for a reading of the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the parliaments of the world. The reading was followed with lively interest by all deputies who then unanimously approved a resolution in support of the important document. The resolution was read by Jose Aranaburo, secretary of the People's Government National Assembly:

[Begin recording] The Cuban National Assembly of the People's Government, gathered in its first regular session for the year 1981, states its firm and determined support for the appeal made by the USSR Supreme Soviet to all the parliaments and peoples of the world due to the critical international situation which has deteriorated because of the dangerous escalation of the arms race. [end recording]

The resolution points out that Cuba has expressed at various national and international meetings its position and its concern regarding the problems of war and peace. The document states:

[Begin Aranaburo recording] The struggle for peace is undoubtedly the most urgent and decisive task of our times, a task which must not be postponed. Those who oppose that struggle and try to stop the process of lessening tensions by beginning to revive the cold war are the imperialists, the sworn enemies of the people. [end recording]

Castro in Assembly Debate

FL261226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The second and final session of the first regular period of the People's Government National Assembly for 1981 will begin early this morning. The sessions began yesterday at the Palace of Conventions in this capital.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, who participated in the opening session, described yesterday's report on the country's educational situation as very good because of its objectivity and fairness. Fidel took part, in his capacity as deputy to the National Assembly, in the debate on the report read by Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez during the afternoon session. The president of the Councils of State and Ministers also said that the assessment presented by the National Assembly's Committee on Education and Science was beneficial. He said that based on the recommendations proposed, the state will have to work intensively with the support of the party and mass organizations to get rid of the deficiencies that still exist in education. Fidel emphasized that the solution to that problem is not only the work of the Education Ministry but also the work of the people's government in the provinces and municipalities and of other organs whose cooperation is required, including the people in charge of construction work, planning and distribution.

After noting that the revolution has done a good deal in the course of all these years in the area of education but that there is still work to be done, Fidel stressed that raising the level of quality in education is a wide-open field because the country already has 210,000 professors and teachers, the latter all possessing degrees.

Concerning some matters brought out in the report on the schools in the mountains, he said that those conditions will definitively change when the peasants organize themselves into cooperatives, he stressed that this should serve as a stimulus to foster the organization of cooperatives in those areas, which would help solve their socioeconomic problems.

At Fidel's suggestion, the plenum decided to postpone the report on the people's free time until the next period of sessions of the National Assembly. He asked for a new, more detailed study.

Report on Education Approved

FL262004 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] With the attendance of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, the National Assembly of the People's Government today began another day of sessions at the Palace of Conventions. One of its first actions was to approve the report on education.

On a motion by Fidel, the morning session today began with the discussion of the report on education, which was read yesterday by Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez.

Many delegates made speeches dealing with the country's educational situation, among them one by Vilma Espin, who termed the report submitted to the assembly excellent and noted that it is important that the leaders in that specialty know all problems related to education. Luis Orlando Dominguez also made a speech to point out the importance of coordinated efforts among students, professors and the schools' administrations.

During the morning session, it was agreed, on a motion by Deputy Bernabe Ordaz, that copies of the speech by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro in connection with the report on education be circulated among and studied by the deputies. Nieves Varona extensively explained the new methods of study and the efforts being made by the students to assimilate the new educational techniques. She also referred to the need for the families and others concerned with the education of our youths to support and assist in the correct assimilation of the material taught in the schools.

The minister of education made a speech to publically recognize the work being accomplished by the teachers and for the efforts they make to be up-to-date in their field of work.

Budget Report Approved

FL262249 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Deputy Francisco Garcia Valls has read the report on the liquidation of the 1980 state budget to the People's Government National Assembly, gathered at the conventions palace. The document, which was unanimously approved, makes a detailed analysis of the income and expenditures of the country last year, and states that there were both negative and positive results in various areas.

Noteworthy among the points contained in the report was the 98.5-percent fulfillment of the income plan. The deficit was mainly caused by the failure to reach the income foreseen in the plan for the hotel and restaurant branch. Regarding the fulfillment of the state budget, the report goes into great detail on the income obtained through vehicle registration taxes, foreign trade and hotels, restaurants and recreation.

On behalf of the Planning, Finance and Budget Commission of the People's Government National Assembly, Jose R. Lamar has submitted to the deputies the resolution the commission had drawn up regarding the budget. The document recommends that the National Assembly request the Executive Committee of the Council of Ministers and the provincial organs of the people's government to give particular attention to the aspects related to financial matters and the budget. Among the recommendations contained in the resolution is that of paying attention to improving the results of the hotel and restaurant branch of the state enterprises so that they meet the profit plans. The document also recommends the introduction of stricter control measures in the hotel and restaurant branch by observing the norms and instructions issued by the State Committee for Prices and the Ministry of Domestic Trade.

After the reading of the report and the resolution on the budget before the People's Government National Assembly at the conventions palace, there was a wideranging debate on the subject. Georgelina Miranda expressed interest in the measures to be taken by the management of the hotel and restaurant branch in order to prevent the rules guiding that branch being broken. Minister of Domestic Trade Serafin Fernandez replied that there are failures to meet the goals, but only in part. He pointed out that the failure to meet those goals is partly due to objective factors, such as lack of some materials, among which are printed forms for invoices and some equipment, such as scales. He also said that the lack of systematic control on the part of the units contributes to the failure to meet the goals and that that shortcoming is sometimes caused by the lack of administrative knowledge.

During the budget debate at the National Assembly, Deputy Humberto Perez referred to the importance of control of inventories. After noting that unnecessary inventories constitute lost efforts of the workers or lost foreign currency in the cases of imported products, Humberto Perez noted that all organizations must be required to render accounts of the fulfillment of their obligations in that field. He referred to a number of unused products worth nearly 200 million pesos which were left unused at certain enterprises but were later transferred to others, where they are necessary.

In conclusion Humberto Perez said that it is necessary to establish realistic material consumption norms, and that the most rigorous discipline must be observed in planning.

National Assembly Sessions End

FL271359 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] The first regular session for 1981 of the People's Government National Assembly, which sat for 2 days at the Palace of Conventions in this capital, has concluded. President of the Councils of State and Ministers Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party, took part in the sessions.

In the final session, the deputies approved the report read by Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez, the 1980 state budget statement and the accountings of the People's Supreme Tribunal and the Attorney General's Office, as well as the report on the activities of the people's government assemblies in the provinces and the Isle of Youth special municipality.

Francisco Garcia Valls, minister president of the State Committee for Finance, read the report on the liquidation of the 1980 state budget prior to the assembly's evaluation. According to Garcia Valls, the execution of the budget shows a deficit of 254.9 million pesos instead of the expected 3.5-million surplus. This was basically the result of the overdrafts caused by the losses in state enterprises financed by the budget. This was, in essence, the cause for the deficit shown.

Jose Amado Salup, president of the People's Supreme Tribunal, reported to the assembly on the activities of the country's highest court of justice. The opinion on the report was read by Deputy Marta Lugioyo. It noted the modest achievements, but promising progress made in the work of the tribunal and its organs.

Idalberto Ladron de Guevara read the report on the activities of the Attorney General's office. He referred to the organization and control measures, the preparatory phase, the general control of socialist law, and the office's dealings with the citizenry. The opinion on the report was read by Deputy Luis Pavon Tamayo. It concluded that the result of the work in 1980 was satisfactory, but it made a number of recommendations. The suggestions include maintaining ties with the People's Supreme Tribunal, and the Interior and Justice Ministries with the object of achieving more speed and quality in proceedings and improving efficiency in the administration of justice. It was also recommended that special emphasis be placed on efforts to implement labor legislation in the state enterprises and organs.

The last point discussed was the report on the activities of the assemblies at the provincial and Isle of Youth municipality level. It included global economic activities and matters pertaining to restaurant and other services, retail business, warehousing, peasant markets, transportation construction projects and materials, and standing work committees.

Following an extensive discussion of each one of these topics and their approval, the People's Government National Assembly declared its sessions closed.

FIDEL CASTRO MEETS WITH JAMAICA'S MANLEY

FL301320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1132 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Jamaica's former prime minister and leader of the People's National Party, Michael Manley, who is visiting our fatherland. Manley was invited by the commander in chief and is accompanied by his wife Beverly, president of the party's women's organization; and Paul Miller, the party's secretary for international relations.

Jamaica is a member of the Nonaligned Countries Movement. During the Manley administration, that country maintained a clear, active and firm attitude. Since 1972, when the People's National Party won the elections, a program aimed at attaining social equality and other measures of a popular nature were set in motion. These policies won international recognition for this outstanding Jamaican leader.

MONTANE, HOLDS TALKS WITH PORTUGAL CP'S GERVASIO

FL301651 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and member of the PCC Secretariat, has held fraternal talks with Antonio Gervasio, member of the Portuguese Communist Party Politburo, who is visiting our country accompanied by his wife at the invitation of the PCC Central Committee within the framework of the exchange and cooperation program existing between the two parties.

During the meeting, which was held yesterday morning at the Central Committee main offices, the two leaders briefed each other on the principal tasks being carried out by their parties and took up other topics of the international and national spheres.

Later in the day, the visiting delegation met with Juan Jose Leon, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee and vice president of the National Association of Small Farmers. During its stay in our country, the delegation has visited Matanzas and Camaguey Provinces, has toured places of historic, economic and social interest and has held talks with Esteban Lazo and Luis Rodriguez, alternate members of the PCC Central Committee and first and second party secretaries, respectively, in Camaguey and Matanzas Provinces.

FOREIGN MINISTER OFF TO ZAMBIA FOR MEETING

FL301337 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and our country's foreign minister, has traveled to Zambia, where the nonaligned countries ministerial commission which is making efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, will meet. India's external Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao, Zambia's Foreign Minister Lameck Goma and (Farouk Hadumi), chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization Political Department, are the other members of the commission.

CASES OF DENGUE REPORTED IN BOYEROS HOSPITAL

FL301251 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The Public Health Ministry [MINSAP] has reported on the emergency measures ordered by the party and government to eradicate the aedes aegyti mosquito. On 29 May 1981 the ministry learned about an abnormal situation at the Leonor Perez Pediatric Hospital in the municipality of Boyeros which was caused by the presence of a certain number of patients whose clinical symptoms consisted of high temperatures, headaches, skin eruptions and bleeding, in some cases. Due to the large number of cases, some of them were transferred to other pediatric hospitals in the city.

After the preliminary investigations, and due to the large number of cases demanding medical attention at the emergency rooms, especially in the Boyeros municipality, it was decided to create a working committee composed of epidemiologists, pediatricians, clinicians and virologists to investigate the epidemic outbreak. This committee reached the following preliminary conclusions: The clinical symptoms of the patients was very similar to those of the illness known as dengue. The possibility that they were cases of meningococcus or primary atypical pneumonia, was dismissed. The laboratory tests carried out on samples of serum taken from the patients as well as the capture of Aedes aegypti mosquitoes in the area made it possible for the committee to assert that it was a form of dengue, different from the one which caused the epidemics in 1977 and 1973.

It is estimated that the number of persons ill with this variety of dengue throughout the entire country is somewhere around 100,000, even though the number of reported cases is 83,000. Of this, there have been 31 deaths, the majority of which have been children less than 15 years old.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO UPPER VOLTA--Cuba's Council of State has designated Comrade Carlos Neira Garcia ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Cuba to the Republic of Upper Volta with residence in Bamako, where he holds a similar post to the Government of Mali, another African state. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Jun 81 FL]

MINISTER GARCIA, HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR--Guillermo Garcia Frias, vice president of the Council of State and minister of transportation, has received Jeno Jakus, the Hungarian ambassador in Cuba. Topics of mutual interest in the area of environment and transportation were discussed at the cordial and friendly meeting. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Jun 81 FL]

IRAQI COMPUTER CENTER OFFICIAL--Humberto Perez, alternate member of the Politburo, vice president of the Council of Ministers and president of the Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN], has received (Ilal Abdul), president of Iraq's National Computer Center, with whom he discussed cooperation in the area of computers in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship. (Ilal Abdul) toured the JUCEPLAN installations and learned of the work carried out there. Comrade Rodrigo Fernandez Monert, president of the National Institute of Automated Systems and Computer Technology, also took part in the meeting. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 81 FL]

SOUTH AFRICAN SOLIDARITY--The South African people refuse any longer to tolerate the domination of the racist and exploitative regime that has oppressed them for generations. This was stated by (Blanch Laguma) on behalf of the African National Council mission in Cuba at a ceremony held in Havana at the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO] headquarters to mark the day of world solidarity with the people of South Africa. AALAPSO Secretariat member Felipe (Cirino) read a communique denouncing the daily crimes of the apartheid regime, its aggressions against the independent countries of the region and the occupation of the Namibian territory. U.S. support for the Pretoria regime was also denounced. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 81 FL]

CARICOM FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN GRENADA

FL010117 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Foreign affairs ministers of the Caribbean Community, CARICOM, are about this time winding up the first day of their 2-day deliberations here in Grenada. The ministers are holding discussions on a number of political, economic and social issues confronting the region in the decade of the 80's. Among the items on the agenda are issues related [word indistinct] ensuring that the Caribbean becomes a zone of peace, including the threat of mercenary attacks and the control of terrorism. In addition, the ministers will look at the presence of metropolitan countries in the region as well as the British Nationality Bill and the situation in El Salvador and the Middle East.

At today's opening ceremony, Grenada's prime minister, Maurice Bishop, noted that the meeting is taking place amidst a very complex and tense international situation of both political and economic dimensions. Speaking against this background, Brother Bishop said he felt Caribbean states should better face up to the situation by channeling their resources in search of peace, justice and freedom. The prime minister also dealt at length with the severe economic crisis facing mankind. [Begin Bishop recording] There is no doubt that the world is facing a serious economic (?crisis). This crisis begins in the Western industrialized countries and inevitably spreads to the economies of the dependent developing countries. However, although the origins and the basic roots of the crisis rest beyond the borders of the developing countries, our subordinate and vulnerable position in the world economic system means that we suffer the most severe effects of the crisis. This reveals the unjust, inequitable and anachronistic nature of the present world economic system. As noted elsewhere, this international economic crisis of grave proportions which is unfolding is having a severe impact on our region. Tourism has taken a sharp downward decline for the region as a whole. The crisis of most of our major export commodities are declining. The price of basic imports, fuel, food, medicines, machinery are escalating at a rate that spells danger, if not disaster, for our small, [word indistinct] and dependent economies.

It's against this background and from the point of view that [words indistinct] international economic [word indistinct] that the Caribbean Community must continue to wage militant struggle for the establishment of the new international economic order. [end recording]

Today's CARICOM ministerial meeting was also addressed by the secretary general of CARICOM, Dr Kurleigh King, and like Brother Bishop, he took issue with the present unjust international economic system. Dr King said Caribbean countries are operating in an international economic order in which institutions have been designed to ensure that the benefits of growth are mainly channeled to the developed world. The CARICOM chief suggested that the small developing states can only hope to achieve some degree of change in the global economic system by coordinating their foreign policies.

Another regional figure to address today's CARICOM meeting was St Lucia's foreign affairs minister, Peter Josie, and he noted that since the last CARICOM foreign ministers meeting in St Lucia last year there have been a number of developments in the region and around the globe which he felt should have some bearing on Caribbean states. In this regard Minister Josie referred to the recent power struggle in his homeland as well as last month's Israeli attack on a nuclear plant in Iraq, the situation in Afghanistan and the independence of Zimbabwe. But Mr Josie felt that the most significant development since the St Lucia meeting was the advent of the Ronald Reagan administration in the United States.

[Begin Josie recording] Recently, Mr Chairman, the United States of America attempted to pressurize [as heard] the government and people of Grenada by insisting that the $4 million contribution to the Caribbean Development Bank would only be given if Grenada was not allowed to use from those funds. We are proud to say that the rest of the Caribbean stood firmly by Grenada and had no part in this (?deal), especially [applause] as the deal meant the vulgarizing of one of our regional institutions, the Caribbean Development Bank. [Words indistinct] it is important for CARICOM countries to continue to act together despite our different [word indistinct] of ideological complexion, despite the [word indistinct] and internal policies, we cannot and must not allow any kind of superpower or any extrare_ional power to devour us, for the Caribbean belongs to us. [end recording].

GRENADA

SEVEN CHARGED WITH ANTIGOVERMMENT TERRORISM

FL291727 Bridgetown CANA in English 1703 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada 29 Jun (CANA)--Seven Grenadians have been charged under the 1980 terrorism (prevention) law in connection with last November's killing of five persons in two incidents, the Grenada Government Information Service (GIS) reported today. The case against the seven came up for hearing last Tuesday and was adjourned until 21 July the GIS said.

Police detained Reichard Pascall, Ann Pascall and Matthew Pascall, and formally charged them 17 June. The charges range from causing death by explosive substances, acts of terrorism resulting in death, conspiracy and aiding and abetting, to failure to disclose information in relation to acts of terrorism.

In the 17 November killings four men from northern Grenada were shot and a fifth person, a member of the militia, died similarly 2 miles away. The police said there was a link between the two shootings. Two men, Clen Simon and Wilbur Charles, who police described as "principal offenders," were later shot by security forces who said they found automatic weapons and ammunition with the men.

Three persons were killed and about 100 injured last 19 June in a bomb blast at a public rally here. The government said the bomb blast was an attempt to remove the country's leadership, whose New Jewel Movement, a left wing political party, ousted the Eric Gairy administration in a coup on March 1979. Several senior government ministers, including Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, attended the rally.

JAMAICA

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES BAUXITE PRODUCTION FIGURES

FL261640 Bridgetown CANA in English 1616 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 26 Jun (CANA)--Jamaica's Junior Mining and Energy Minister Basil Buck has said that there is a 20 percent under-utilization of the island's bauxite/alumina industry and that it is the government's plan to move towards full production.

Speaking at an annual mineral industry safety awards function last night, Mr Buck said that the mineral industry occupied a principal plank in the private sector. As such, it bore a heavy responsibility to rise to the challenges at hand in order that goals can be attained, he said.

Jamaica last year produced just under 12 million tons of bauxite, which was the best production figure since the 1974 record of 15.1 million tons. For the first 3 months of this year, bauxite production reached 3.2 million tons. The bauxite institute said that if the present rate was maintained, bauxite production could reach 12.8 million tons this year.

MEXICO

GOVERNMENT BEGINS ECONOMIC TALKS WITH JAPAN

FL291945 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1836 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Jun (NOTIMEX)--Deputy Secretary for Economic Affairs Jorge Eduardo Navarrete today opened the eighth meeting of the joint Mexico-Japan economic committee at the Foreign Secretariat. Important private and government officials from Japan are taking part in the meeting led by Deputy Foreign Minister Kiyoaki Kikuchi, along with officials from Mexican Government secretariats and autonomous organs and observers from the private sector.

Navarrete said at the opening of the meeting that its objectives consist of expanding commercial, financial and economic negotiations between the two nations. He said that the meetings have been taking place since 1968. He noted that although the trade balance between Mexico and Japan favors the latter, Mexico benefits from technological exchanges and from joint projects carried out with Japan. He cited the two countries' investments in the development of Mexico's iron and steel industry as an example.

On his part, a representative of the Japanese delegation reported that his country's economy is delicate but that his government is implementing measures designed to strengthen the economy by giving special support to private initiative and revitalizing government projects. He also said that Japan has been able to overcome the crisis by massive exports and reduced imports.

Mario Cobo, adviser to Julio Rodolfo Moctezuma, director general of Mexican Petroleum (Pemex), told newsmen that Japan is currently buying 100,000 barrels of Mexican crude oil and is exploring the possibility of buying an additional 200,000 barrels a day.

SURINAME

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST 'RADICAL UTOPIAS'

FL302131 Bridgetown CANA in English 2045 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Paramaribo, Suriname, 30 Jun (CANA)--Suriname's President Dr Henk Chin A Sen has warned against radical utopian positions in the country's politics which he said could also reverse the revolutionary process if they lack practical application. Dr Chin A Sen said that the country must not live with the illusion that other countries will readily give Suriname all that it needs.

Addressing the closing session of a seminar for young Surinamese diplomats the president said that decolonization, solidarity relations and nonalignment represented the cornerstone of the country's foreign policy. Dr Chin A Sen said it was imperative that the government's foreign policy be aimed towards national development.

He pointed to the government's basic objectives which include moves towards increasing and strengthening the country's socioeconomic viability, improving the level of employment and living standards, in particular those of the socially weaker classes.

President Chin A Sen expressed confidence that the diplomats would concentrate their efforts on Suriname's burning and practical issues.

BRIEFS

GUYANA EMBASSY DEMONSTRATIONS--Paramaribo, Suriname, 15 Jun (CANA)--The Guyana Embassy here was the target of a weekend demonstration by several Surinamese youths. The demonstration, by members of the Organization of Revolutionary Youths, coincided with the first anniversary of the death of Guyanese opposition politician and historian, Dr Walter Rodney. Dr Rodney was killed by a bomb that exploded in a car in Guyana. He was a co-leader of the Working People's Alliance (WPA). The placards carried by the demonstrators claimed that Dr Rodney was assassinated and that the Guyana Government was involved. Such charges have been rejected by the Guyana Government. [Text] [Bridgetown CANA in English 1556 GMT 15 Jun 81 FL]

FORMER MINISTER'S SENTENCE--Paramaribo, Suriname, 19 Jun (CANA)--A Surinamese tribunal headed by Justice Ludwig Waldyjk today found former Deputy Prime Minister Olton van Genderen guilty of corruption, sentenced him to 5 months imprisonment and barred him from taking part in general elections for 10 years. The tribunal also fined Mr Van Genderen, deputy to deposed Prime Minister Henck Arron during the 1973 to 1980 government, 12,000 dollars U.S. and ordered him to pay 10,000 dollars U.S. in compensation to government. [Excerpt] [Bridgetown CANA in English 2111 GMT 19 Jun 81 FL]

URUGUAY

RESULTS OF ARGENTINE ECONOMIC MEASURES DISCUSSED

PY261934 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1340 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Montevideo, 23 Jun (TELAM)--The creation of a two-tier exchange market in Argentina could affect Uruguay much more than the prior devaluations of the Argentine currency, according to economic expert Luis A. Faroppa.

Faroppa indicated that the latest measures could affect foreign trade and finances. In the first instance it would further restrict Uruguayan exports by improving the competitiveness of Argentine products on the international markets. As for imports, Faroppa believes that Argentine products will have a better chance in Uruguay since their prices will go down.

He said: "Furthermore the deals which are currently underway with Argentina will experience favorable changes."

Gen Pedro Aranco, secretary for planning coordination and dissemination, has reiterated that "our economic policy will not change since the objectives and the course of action which we plan to follow are already set."

The vice chairman of the Uruguayan Bank Association, Jose Luis Cabezas, believes that it is too early to pass judgment on the effects which the new Argentine economic measures will have. Finally, the chairman of the Exporters' Union, Mario Aishemberg, indicated that the Argentine economic measures are bound to increase the confusion among importers with the ensuing consequences.

In the meantime the exchange shops yesterday began by quoting the price of Argentine pesos at 1.50 and 2.00 Uruguayan pesos for 1,000 Argentine pesos for sellers and buyers, respectively, and closed operations at 1.80 and 2.30 Uruguayan pesos for 1,000 Argentine pesos.

BRIEFS

TAIWANESE AMBASSADOR LEAVES--Taiwanese Ambassador Chen Hsing-fei took leave of President Aparicio Mendez. His mission ended, Chen is to return to Taiwan. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Jun 81 PY]

TRADE AGREEMENT--Uruguay and Venezuela this morning signed a trade agreement under the Latin American Integration Association. The agreement, which will be valid for 6 years, will permit Uruguay to sell wool, leather and semiprecious stones and buy cacao, minerals, chemicals and tropical fruit juices there. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 24 Jun 81 PY]

VENEZUELA

AIR FORCE CHIEF ON PURCHASE OF F-16 COMBAT PLANES

PA270322 Paris AFP in Spanish 2006 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Caracas, 25 Jun (AFP)--Venezuela will buy F-16 combat planes from the United States, Air Force Chief Gen Maximiliano Hernandez announced today.

Gen Hernandez did not attribute any importance to newspaper reports to the effect that Venezuela was having difficulties in the United States in purchasing the combat planes, as he added that negotiations for the purchase of the planes are in progress.

General Hernandez did not say how many planes the air force is going to receive, although newspapers in Caracas mentioned 24 F-16 planes.

Finally, General Hernandez discounted the possibility that Venezuela would be buying any more military planes in the near future, whether from Europe or the United States. He affirmed that with the purchase of the F-16 planes, his country will have air supremacy for the next few years.

LEAL PUCHE TAKES OFFICE AS NEW DEFENSE MINISTER

PA270354 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Gen Bernardo Alfonso Leal Puche was sworn in as the new defense minister by President Luis Herrera Campins this morning. The new minister immediately assumed his new duties in a ceremony held in the honors courtyard at Fort (Siuna).

General Leal Puche took over the ministry from Gen Tomas Abreu Rescanieri, who is retiring after completing his years of service.

The change of command ceremony was attended by President Luis Herrera Campins, members of the military high command, the cabinet, and special guests.